

SLATINA

SLATINA CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Slatina Municipality

SLATINA

2004

UNDP Project ROM 98/012, 0033238

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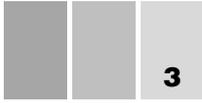
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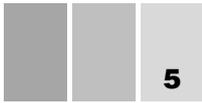
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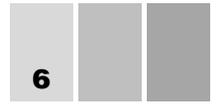
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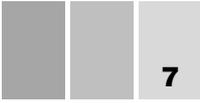
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MUNICIPALITY



SLATINA

Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument for use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainable development calls for a constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and solidarity between generations, as the only viable option for long-term development.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, and in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, the UNDP implementing agency for LA21.

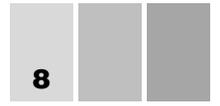
This has been a unique participatory process, stimulating the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to the challenge and their collective efforts have produced this document. This report grew out of local needs and ideas and is a tribute to their efforts, energy and enthusiasm. Whether by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

The result is a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a concrete certification that the project can meet the needs of the community and represent an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to its success.

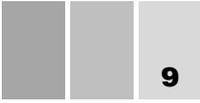
Soknan Han Jung

Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Soknan Han Jung', written over the printed name and title.



MUNICIPALITY



S L A T I N A

Foreword

by the Mayor of Slatina Municipality

We consider Slatina's sustainable development as an objective as important as respecting human rights, education, the right to work, and all other values which form the nucleus of democracy.

In 2003, Slatina Municipality joined the Local Agenda 21 Project, which proved to be a modern tool for the planning and management of our city. Slatina became one of the few Romanian cities benefiting from technical assistance through a United Nations Organisation programme for the elaboration of the Local Development Strategy.

For this reason, we found it necessary to develop a common plan of action based on the inputs of all important local institutions; a plan of action which takes into consideration all sectors, and in which the interests of all community members are reflected; a plan of action which eliminates repeat efforts and which channels resources towards integrated activities.

I wish to thank the United Nations Development Programme and the National Centre for Sustainable

Development, who made the implementation of Local Agenda 21 in Slatina possible with their assistance and support.

Slatina has and will make significant steps on the road of sustainable development because the development strategy blends the development of infrastructure with the creation of employment, environmental protection with education, and the creation of an adequate business environment with social protection.

I am convinced that the local strategy for development will lead Slatina to success.

Slatina is a city of the future, without a doubt!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gheorghe Paunescu'.

Gheorghe Paunescu,
Mayor of Slatina Municipality

GENERAL PRESENTATION

HISTORY

Archaeological excavations confirm the existence of a human settlement on the old city's foundations belonging to the "Prund" culture. The results of more recent research established ceramic remains from the Vadastra and Cotofeni cultures. At the same time, the area was inhabited by Geto-Dacian tribes of the Acilor branch, who resided at Acidava, on the right bank of the river Olt on the Limesul Alutan. In the area of the Slatina Municipality, objects discovered included those made of iron, luxurious roman ceramics (terra sigillat) and simple ceramics, and coins. Two Roman settlements were identified in Slatina, in the Strehartei and Cireasov areas. Inhabitation of this area decreased between the fourth and sixth century AD, but between the eighth and thirteenth century there is evidence of occupation of this area, pertaining in part to the Dridu and Vadastra culture, and in part to the migrations of Cumans and Tatars.

Slatina was first mentioned on 20 January 1368 in an official document in which Vladislav I Vlaicu (1364-1377) granted customs exemptions to all merchants from Brasov entering Slatina.

In Slatina in June 1522, Radu de la Afumați was victorious in a battle against the Ottoman Turks. And during the reign of Vlat Vintila (1532-1535), an official document mentions the "Slatina royal residence." Michael the Brave initiated efforts to restore the Clocociov Monastery in Slatina as compensation for the services offered by the population in favour of his political campaigns.

In modern times, Slatina survived the 1821 Revolution. And it was here that Tudor met the outlaw leader, Iancu Jianu. This political moment established the Tudor architectural style in this area.

The citizens of Slatina were actively involved in the political events which followed: the 1848 Revolution,

the union of Moldavia with the Romanian Country of 24 January 1859, the War of Independence of 1877, the Peasant Revolt of 1907, the union of the Principalities of 1918, and the First and Second World Wars.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Geographically, Slatina Municipality is located on a large corridor, well defined and bordered, in an area where the Getic piedmont and the Olt plain meet. In fact, from a morphological point of view, the geographical location of Slatina Municipality lies in the valley of the Olt river, extending to its right, and is limited in the north by the southern extensions of what is known as the plateau of the "Getic Piedmont", by its subdivisions to the east by the Oltetului Hills, to the north by the Cotmeana platform, and to the west by the Boianului plain. To the south, the valley is limited by the sub-division of the Romanatiului plain which connects on the left bank of the Olt River with the Boianului plain. Slatina Municipality is situated in the northern part of Olt County, in western Wallachia, in the Olt River Valley, on the last hills of the Cotmeana platform (sub-division of the Getic piedmont), where it connects with the Slatina plain. The city becomes a physical-geographical entity at the south-western extremity of the Cotmeana plain.

From the point of view of altitude, the city ranges from 160 to 175m and 110 to 112m. The valleys which cross Slatina Municipality from the north-east to the south-east are the following: Streharet, Sopot, Clocociov and Milcov (Uratoarea). They have a permanent character, as they are fed by the springs located at the bottom of the terraces and by precipitation.

I. THE LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1 EVALUATION

I.1.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

I.1.1.1 PHYSICAL-GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISATION

Functional analysis of the territory requires that the geographic area be referred to as the "Slatina Area."

Slatina Municipality, as the main urban conglomeration for the geographic area of Olt County, is located in the south/south-western portion of the country, at a northern latitude of 44°26' and an eastern longitude of 24°21'. It has an altitude which varies between 134m in the southern part of the city and 172m in the highest northern area.

Slatina Municipality is located on the left bank of the river Olt, occupying significant areas of the river's terrace complex.

The city of Slatina is located in an amphitheatre setting, where the lower areas (in the south/south-west), the actual river meadow of the river Olt, area at between 130m and 135m in altitude, and the higher areas (in the north) – in the medium terrace of the river Olt, are at an altitude of 172m.

The river Olt valley is a true relief related hydrographical axis, marked by reverse morphological asymmetry, with a tall and steep left slope and an elongated right slope, having tall terraces with little or no flood risks and favourable terrain for human settlement and agriculture.

In the western portion of Slatina Municipality, there is an erosion formation originating from the high terrace, named Gradistea Hill.

I.1.1.2 CLIMATE

The climate of the area is of the temperate continental type, illustrated by annual average temperature values of 10.6°C and annual average precipitation values less than 515.70 mm.

Monthly average temperatures have a normal progression, with an increase in the first half of the year and maximum temperatures in July, followed by a decrease in temperature towards the end of the year. The average thermal amplitude is 24.8°C. This value allows for the inclusion of the Slatina area with areas with large annual amplitudes and which correspond with a temperate continental climate, slightly temperate.

Between 1869 and 2002, the highest recorded temperature was +40.5°C in 1952 during the month of August. The lowest recorded temperature was -31°C in January of 1942.

I.1.1.3 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESOURCES

Hydrology

The river Olt is the most important surface water source and it flows from the northwest to the southeast. It has a continuous longitudinal profile with reduced slopes, a characteristic specific to the interior river flows of the rivers in the Romanian Plain. The minor riverbed illustrates numerous displacements, meanders and abandoned riverbeds, while the major riverbed is low, large and with considerable deposits, bordered by local meadow terraces, and marshy micro depressions.

Multi-annual average river flow to Slatina is approximately 160m³/s, approximately 23m³/s more than the river flow at the river's initial entrance in the

county. The maximum annual river flow, mostly due to precipitation, has caused some of the largest water volumes ever recorded (2500-3000m³/s in 1948 and 3000-3300m³/s in 1972). The value of the maximum water flow falling within a 1% safety bracket is approximately 2500m³/s.

There are small variations in the minimum water flows: minimum daily average water flow per year, within a safety bracket of 80%, varies between 24 and 29m³/s, and the minimum daily average water flow during periods of vegetation (6-7) is between 60 and 70m³/s.

The hydro-energetic development of the river Olt has decreased the risk of floods for large portions of the area and solved the irrigation problem for some bordering agricultural areas. It has further created optimal conditions for industrial water distribution and fundamentally changed the surrounding scenery through the creation of ponds, as well as recreational lakes.

The first reservoir in the Slatina area was Strejesti, which was established in 1978. Statistics for the reservoir are as follows: $H_{dam} = 33$ m, $S_{accumulated} = 2,203$ ha, $V_{total\ accumulated} = 249$ million m³.

The second reservoir, established in 1979, is Arcesti, with the following statistics: $H_{dam} = 31$ m, $S_{accumulated} = 837$ ha, $V_{total\ accumulated} = 61.59$ million m³.

In 1981, a third reservoir was established in Slatina, with the following statistics: $H_{dam} = 23$ m, $S_{accumulated} = 497$ ha, $V_{total\ accumulated} = 31$ million m³.

The most important tributary rivers flowing into the river Olt on its left bank include:

- Valea Strehareti, has Valea Ștreangului as a tributary and has a length of 12km and a hydrographic riverbed surface of 43km². Valea Ștreangului springs from the northwestern part of Slatina Municipality, fragmenting the high terrace of the Olt and flowing directly into the Olt river;
- Valea Sopot, with a length of 6km and a hydrographic riverbed surface of 13km², flows into the Slatina accumulation canal. This river crosses the western part of the city over a length of 0.8km, where it runs in an enclosed canal;
- Valea Clocociov begins in the industrial area of the municipality, and has a length of 4.5km and a hydrographic riverbed surface of 11km². It crosses the city roughly through

the centre and runs in an enclosed canal for a distance of 0.9km;

- Valea Milcov (Urlatoarea) begins in the area of the S.C. ALRO S.A. Slatina plateau, gathering the industrial waters from the entire industrial plateau of the municipality. It has a length of 12km and a hydrographic riverbed surface of 31km², flowing into the river Olt in the area of the Lpotesti reservoir.

On the right bank the only important tributary is the river Beica, which springs in Valcea County and has a length of 49km and a hydrographic riverbed surface of 163km².

Subterranean Water

Hydro-geological studies regarding water delivery to Slatina Municipality established the existence of underground water reservoirs at depths of 1.5-200m, as follows:

- Underground reservoir I, close to the surface, located in meadows and terraces;
- Underground reservoir II, III, IV, of medium depth, located in the Candesti strata;
- Underground reservoir V, VI, of inadequate depth for use.

Soil

Soil in Slatina is divided into several units by area and which constitute the pedological potential, seen as a basis for the development of agriculture and ecological communities, in keeping with the condition of the surrounding environment.

The following types of soil have been identified:

- Brown/red soils, which are more rare on both sides of the Olt meadow more likely to be found on loess deposits of the Slatina area and the high terraces of the river Olt;
- Clay alluvial soils and brown podzol (local pseudo-glazes);
- The regosol, found on the hillsides, is influenced by gravitational forces and hillside pressure in accordance with the formation and development of the hillsides, and is usually superimposed on eroded soils;
- Alluvial soils are abundant in the Olt meadow and are fertile due to the high

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levels of nutritive substances, water content, and the texture of the deposits.

In the Slatina area, there are small areas with hydromorphic and haloform soils.

Flora and Fauna

The spontaneous flora of the Slatina area falls into two main categories: forests, and steppes with xerophilous vegetation. The first category consists of oak and mixed south-European forests, and the second category of grasslands with gramineous and various xerophilous grasses, which alternate with oak forests.

In the first category, there are forests consisting of Turkey oak and spruce, mixed with various other species, such as the grey oak, fluffy oak, hornbeam, linden tree, and hazelnut tree. These forests are accompanied by bush vegetation represented by corneal tree, corn, dahlia, dogwood, sweetbrier, as well as meadows with straw vegetation.

This kind of vegetation covers approx. 67ha, and is located in the north-western part of the municipality in the valleys of the Strehareti and Streangu rivers; it is considered to be a park-forest.

The meadow vegetation can be found on the bottoms of valleys and is adapted to floods or excess humidity; it includes woody species, such as willows, osiers, and poplars, as well as grassy species, such as the *rogoz*, water lily, and the *limbarița*.

The fauna in the Slatina area is specific to low plain and plateau areas.

Among reptiles, especially in the Strehareti forest, the following are to be found: land turtles, water turtles, water and land snakes, and lizards.

Bird species include: rock partridge (protected species), large wild duck, partridge, quail, hunting pheasant, fowl, pigeon, magpie, cuckoo, and hoopoe.

Mammals include: fox, rabbit, squirrel, wild boar, deer, polecat, ferret, hamster, ground squirrel, and the field mouse and field rat.

Aquatic fauna is either piscicultural, arising spontaneously in lakes and rivers, or dictated by lake population. Abundant species include: carp, salmon, bream, perch, pike.

I.1.1.4 QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

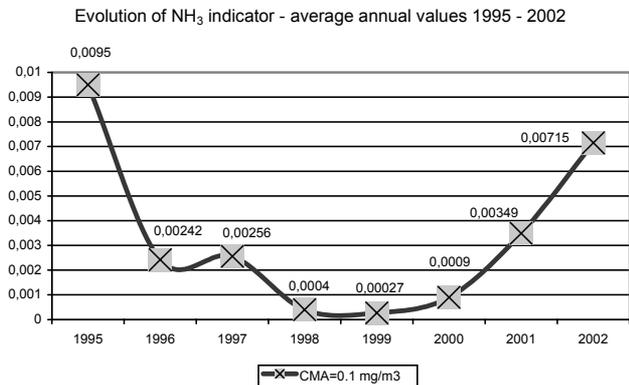
Environmental components (water, air, soil, subterranean soil, flora, and fauna) have suffered from the impact of human activities, having undergone both qualitative and quantitative changes, especially in recent decades. This occurred due to the high value of natural resources, as well the different branches of industry in the Slatina area.

The lack of measures for environmental protection, due to economic pressures, has had a negative impact. This is reinforced by a deficiency in economic knowledge among the population and company leaders.

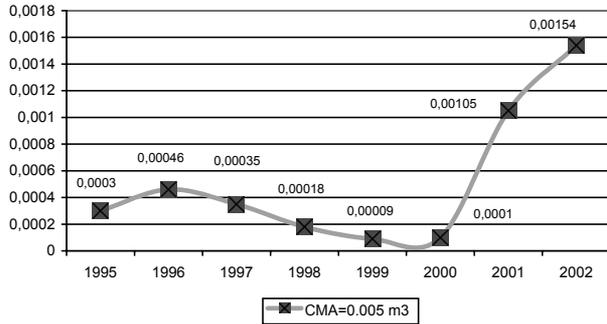
Air Quality

The Slatina Environmental Protection Inspectorate has established collection sites for the systematic detection of indicators measured worldwide: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ammonium, suspended and deposited dust, as well as the determination of specific pollutants such as fluorine, hydrochloric acid, heavy metals.

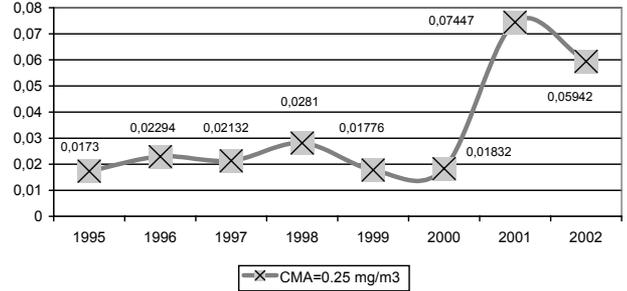
In order to determine a reference state with regard to air quality in Slatina Municipality, calculations were carried out knowing the input to the transformation process for raw materials, and the output of products for various activities. Calculations were carried out for the years 1995 to 2002 in order to estimate the emission of pollutants, the results of which are presented in the following graphics:



Evolution of fluorine indicator - average annual values 1995 - 2002

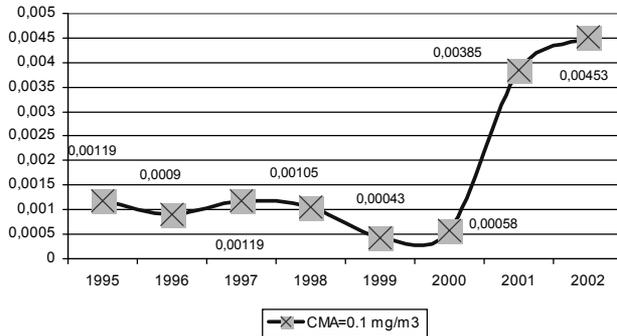


Evolution of SO2 indicator - average annual values 1995 - 2002

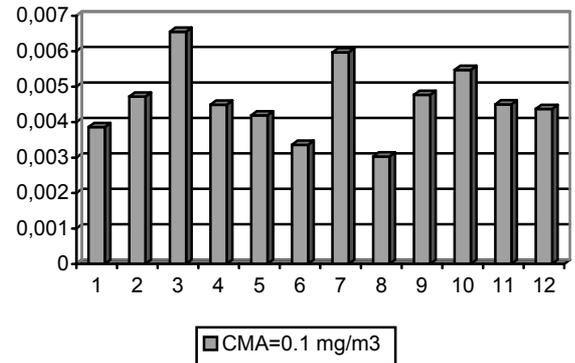


The monthly averages for the year 2002 are illustrated in the graphics below:

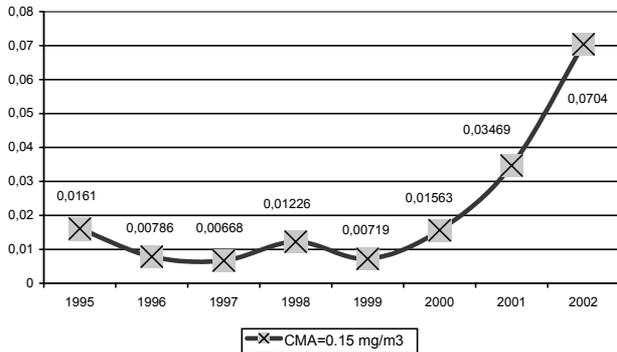
Evolution of NO2 indicator - average annual values 1995 - 2002



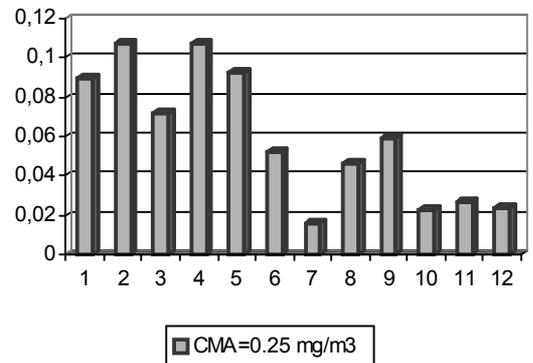
Evolution of NO2 indicator in Slatina Municipality average monthly values

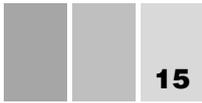


Evolution of suspended dust indicator - average annual values 1995 - 2002



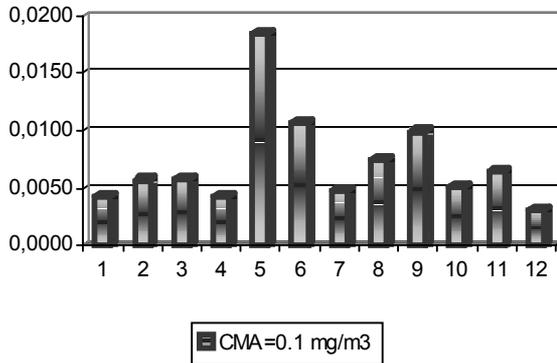
Evolution of SO2 indicator in Slatina Municipality average monthly values



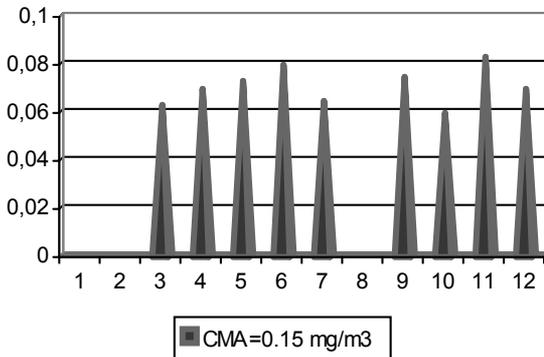


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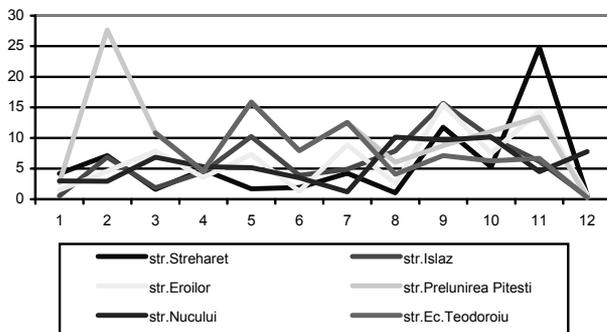
Evolution of NH₃ indicator in Slatina Municipality
average monthly values



Evolution of suspended dust indicator in Slatina
Municipality
average monthly values



Evolution of sedimented particles indicator in Slatina Municipality
average monthly values - 2002



Two important conclusions can be drawn from this graphical analysis:

- At the municipality level, annual emissions related to the number of inhabitants are close to the national average. For the oxide and sulphur dioxide indicators, the emissions are lower than the national average;
- Emission of pollutants into the atmosphere has decreased in recent years, as compared to 1989. This is the result of a decrease in production as well the introduction of new technologies.

The processing of the data obtained at the collection sites in Slatina Municipality showed ammonium levels to be exceeding the maximum acceptable concentration by 15%. The concentration of dust particles suspended in the atmosphere, both annual and daily values, exceeded the maximum acceptable concentrations, and depositing dust particles had high levels of concentration.

Fluorine pollutants also registered excessive values.

In Slatina Municipality, the majority of industrial companies specialise in the production and processing of aluminium and ferrous metallurgy electrodes (S.C. ALRO S.A., S.C. ELECTROCARBON S.A., S.C. ALTUR S.A., S.C. ARTROM S.A., S.C. ALPROM S.A.), all companies with high levels of pollution.

At control sites of 1km, constant exceeding of accepted levels is recorded for fluorine, sulphur oxides, oxides, and nitrates.

At control sites of 3-5km, a significant exceeding of these indicators is recorded in certain periods, depending on atmospheric conditions.

Noise levels are determined in accordance with functional urban areas, and are established in line with the provisions dictated by existing regulations. Outside noise is caused by moving objects and those standing in the area where the acoustic study is carried out. The areas with high noise levels have been established through direct observation and through noise measurement at special sites. For the measurement of urban noise, the following sites were chosen:

- Ionascu and Cireasov streets fall into the 2nd technical category, connective;
- A.I. Cuza Blvd. and Primaverii St. fall into the 3rd technical category, collectors.

Year	Ionascu St.	A. I. Cuza St.	Primaverii St.	Cireasov St.
	Average annual values in dB			
1995	74.07	65.29	67.86	77.0
1996	68.35	72.78	70.62	72.26
1997	74.00	76.62	74.00	75.51
1998	69.42	70.34	70.77	71.53
1999	70.57	71.86	70.67	72.67
2000	71.57	72.66	70.09	70.78
2001	63.71	68.47	68.14	68.57
Annual average	71.24	71.15	70.31	72.62
LEQ	70	65	65	70

From data collected between 1995 and 2001, it can be concluded that for streets from both the 2nd and 3rd categories, average annual values and the yearly values had a slightly higher value than the equivalent noise level (LEQ).

Water Quality

a) Surface Water

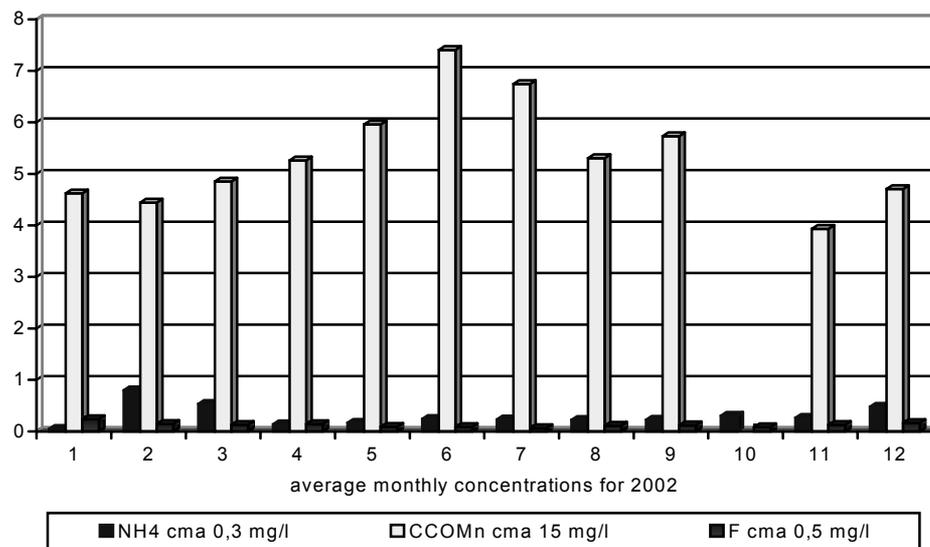
Water pollution consists of a change in its natural composition due to anthropogenic activities for usage in the area of the Olt hydrographic reservoir. The increase in this pollution is due to the release of unpurified waste water from points uphill of Slatina Municipality.

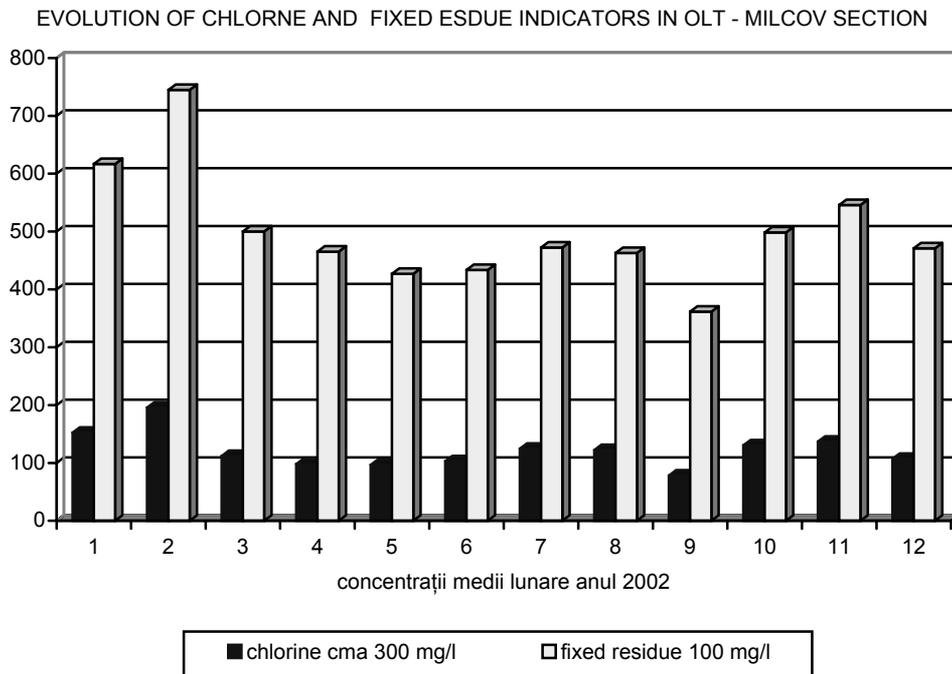
The main physical-chemical indicators that define the quality of bodies of water are: temperature, pH levels, dissolved oxygen, composition of organic substances, suspensions, salts (calcium, sodium, nitrates, nitrites, and sulphates), and texture.

Surface water quality indicators for the Slatina area, expressed in terms of levels of oxygen (LO), levels of minerals (LM), and specific toxins (ST), exceed the maximum allowed values in certain sectors.

In order to manage the water quality of the river Olt, a control point was established upstream of Slatina Municipality, at Milcov, where the following data were recorded:

EVOLUTIN OF NH₄, CCOM_n AND FLUORINE INDICATORS IN OLT - MILCOV SECTION





Factors leading to surface water pollution can be classified in the following groups:

Demographic factors, represented by the number of inhabitants of a certain area;

Urban factors, corresponding to human development in the Slatina area;

Industrial factors and agricultural-zoological-technical factors.

The river Olt is the main collector of waste water released by industry and by the localities over the distance beginning with Harghita County and reaching the river's flow into the Danube. On entry into Olt County, the quality indicator concentrations of oxygen and mineral levels fall within the 2nd quality category, and the specific toxic indicators (organic chlorides, mercury) fall into the 3rd quality category, though higher levels are recorded during periods of drought when water flow is low.

The river Milcov, the main collector of waste water released from the Slatina industrial area, falls within the 3rd quality category, passing into the "degraded" category for much of the year. Other rivers crossing Slatina Municipality have no a significant influence in

the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the water quality of the river Olt.

b) Subterranean Water

The data used for the evaluation of the quality of subterranean water from the two main existing underground water reserves (phreatic and of medium depth) was obtained from:

Hydrological drilling for the supervision of polluting phenomena in the area of potential pollution sites for the environment;

Drilling for water supply;

Wells, especially located in rural communities.

For the phreatic water reservoir, most problems came in the form of chloro-hydro-carbonate and calcium-sodium, as chlorine was the predominant ion. A significant number of experiments illustrated calcium and chlorine values in excess of admissible levels (according to STAS 1342-1991).

Most problems within the medium depth water reservoir concern hydro-carbonate and calico-magnesium.

Furthermore, large concentrations of organic chlorides were detected in the water supply of Slatina Municipality due to the use of pesticides and herbicides on the agricultural land near the water collection points.

c) Waste Water

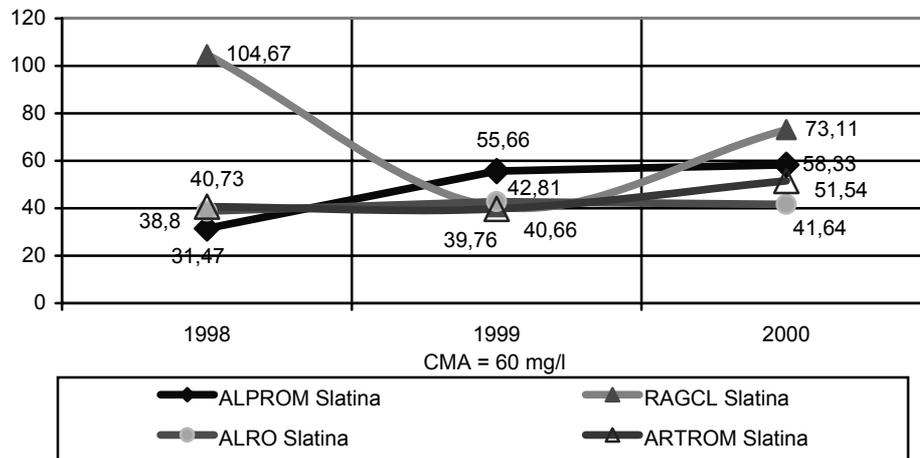
Of the total number of industrial units in Slatina Municipality, 14 possess water purification or pre-purification systems. Of these, 8 systems were functioning at a reduced capacity, while 5 were not functional. These deficiencies were due to lack of maintenance of the equipment, or to lack of materials and insufficient personnel qualifications, as well as negligence.

The Slatina Municipality water purification station, which collects household waste water and semi-purified industrial waste water, is designed for a flow of 500L/s, with a mechanical and biological stage, which at the present moment is dysfunctional due to old and worn out equipment.

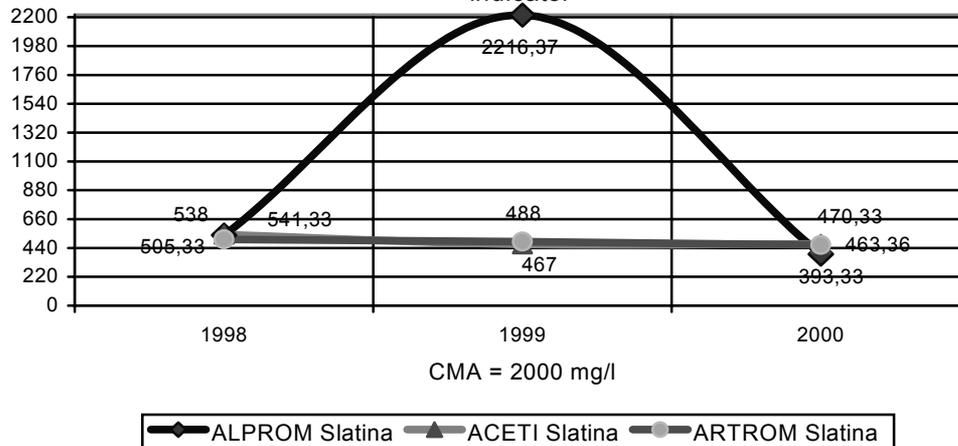
Other industrial units on the platform, S.C. ALRO S.A., S.C. ELECTROCARBON S.A., S.C. ALTUR S.A., S.C. ARTROM S.A., S.C. ALPROM S.A., own water purification plants with mechanical and chemical stages, but which have been used ineffectively.

The quality of waste water released by these stations is presented in the following graphs:

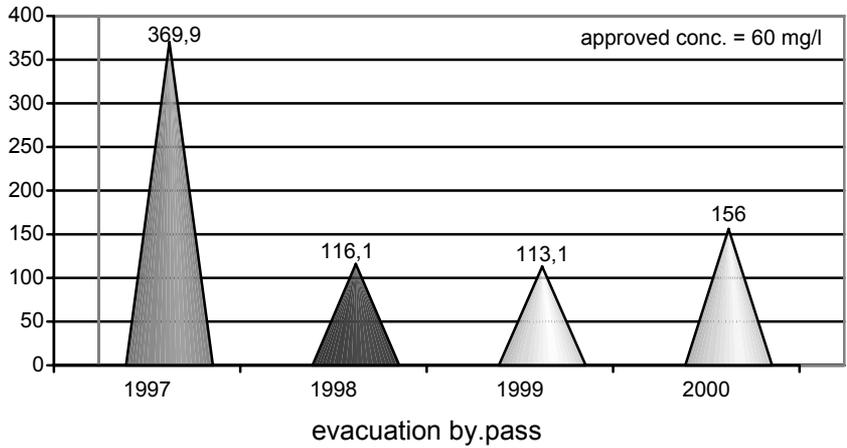
Evolution of average annual concentrations of the suspension indicator



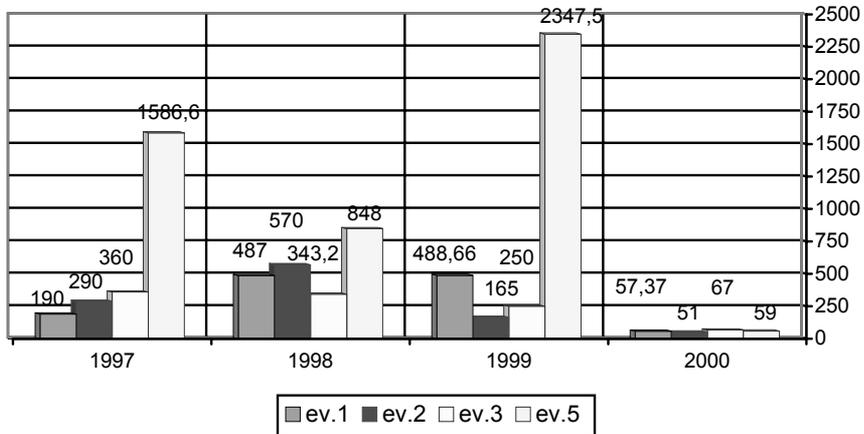
Evolution of average annual concentrations of the fixed residue indicator



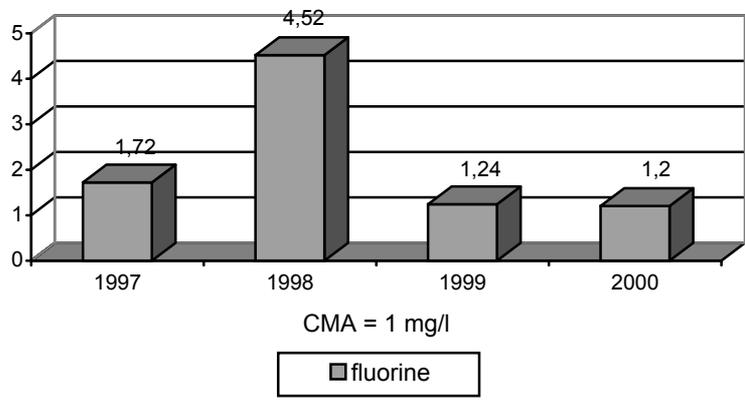
Evolution of average concentrations of maximum monthly values



Evolution of average concentrations of maximum monthly values at SC ELECTROCARBON SA Slatina - suspension indicator



SC ALRO SA Slatina evolution of fluorine indicator for waste water between 1997 - 2000



Soil Quality

Due to the complexity of economic activities taking place in Slatina, considerable amounts of substances are released into the soil, both in size and diversity. The first of such substances is the slag from the aluminium ovens, fine powder, used materials from capital repairs including brick waste of different types, concrete, mortar, fragments of cathode slabs, used coal anodes, and cryolite residue.

The amount of household waste deposited in the soil is increasing constantly, and industrial wastes, reduced by volume (chemical-food) have decreased.

The effects of pollution due to deposits of substances in the soil cause certain areas to become unusable.

Organic pollution is due to household and zoological-technical waste, as well as that from the agricultural-zoological-technical industry.

Industrial pollution of the soil leads to the penetration of toxic substances into the soil (heavy metals: mercury, lead, copper, zinc, aluminium, as well as fluorine) and creates a passage for these substances into subterranean or surface waters and plant life, which has an influence on public health.

Radioactive pollution falls below the set standards, although artificial radioactive materials have been detected - Cesium 137 – but only at a level below the measurement equipment's sensitivity levels.

Pollution from chemical agents used in agriculture is due to the use of a variety of fertilisers, bio-stimulators, and pesticides.

Recent years have seen an accentuated water deficit caused by lack of precipitation and inadequate irrigation. This has led to a decrease in areas with an excess of humidity.

Quality of Flora and Fauna

935 plant species and 115 animal species have been recorded.

Together with biotic factors (excessive grazing, collecting of rare plants), environmental pollution has contributed to minimising the areas of distribution for these species.

Pollutants released by the Slatina industrial platform have negative effects on the vegetation in bordering areas. This can be seen in the drying out of forests, fruit bearing trees and cultivated plants. The main pollutant which acts negatively upon the flora and fauna is fluorine.

Specialists have concluded that the doses which exceed 3ppmF⁵ in the atmosphere, lead to significant effects on plants: burns, coiling of leaves, loss of leaves, decreased chlorophyll levels, sterilisation of flowers, drying out of leaves. Furthermore, it decreases the total number of micro-organisms in the soil, which leads to reduced nitrification and hydration cycles which have severe negative impacts on the fertility of the soil.

In the area of the Cireasov town, research illustrates severe disturbances exhibited by anaemia or fluorine contamination.

Atmospheric pollution accumulated by the drought and winds of recent years has led to changes in the structure and physiology of plants making them vulnerable to freezing, diseases, and pests. Affected plants include the Turkey oak, grey oak, acacia, and pine.

Near Slatina Municipality, in 1974, with the initiative of three passionate protectors of nature (Bogdan Bobarnac, Mircea Popescu and Nicolae Ciobanu), the zoological park Strehareti was established over a surface of 25-30ha. The park contains animal species representative of Romanian fauna, as well as some foreign species.

In recent years, the forested surface has been affected by various factors, especially human intervention. Excessive droughts and background pollution have accelerated the drying out process.

The effect of drought and pollution on forest vegetation causes irreversible reactions: decreased growth, chlorine contamination, necrosis, rare leaves, and finally the partial or total drying out of the trees.

TECTONICS AND SEISMIC EFFECTS

Research regarding the earthquakes of 1940 and 1977 illustrates that their force was stronger along the lines of seismic sensibility. The most important seismic lines which can affect the territory of Slatina are:

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- Craiova–Bechet Line;
- Turnu Magurele–Caracal Line.

Some of these lines were also detected in recent studies as they correspond to deep fractures in the earth's surface.

I.1.2. ANTHROPOGENIC RESOURCES

I.1.2.1. SPATIAL ORGANISATION

Land Structure and Management

Slatina Municipality is the main urban centre of Olt County as well being as county capital. Many important local and regional institutions (including the Prefecture and Olt County Council) are located in Slatina.

An essential part of the municipality is the Cierasov neighbourhood. An old commune, it was included in the territorial-administrative structure of the city, and together with the municipality, creates a self-sustaining administrative unit.

Slatina Municipality spreads over a total surface of 5,393ha, of which 2,090ha makes up the inner city. A total of 3,193ha is agricultural land, while 2,200ha is non-agricultural.

Land usage categories:

Total surface, of which:	5,393ha
1. Arable surface, of which:	3,193ha
Arable	2,723ha
Pastures and hayfields	390ha
Vineyards	69ha
Orchards	11ha
2. Forests	300ha
3. Other	1,900ha

The non-agricultural area consists of water (559ha), roads (179ha), constructions (1,074ha), and non-productive areas (38ha). The agricultural area within the city is of approximately 195ha, but the larger areas are located within the administrative territory and

outside its limits. These areas are used to grow cereals and vegetables and for the rearing of animals.

Slatina's natural environment (Olt Meadow with Curtisoara and Slatioara Lakes) forces the city to value and use the resources of the river Olt.

Area Distribution

a) Industrial Area

The main economic potential of the city is concentrated in three industrial areas:

- The North-East Train Station area, with the aluminium industry. Technical frameworks (transportation infrastructure, water supply system, sewage system, natural gas supply system) are established, in part, together with the city.
- South Draganesti-Olt industrial area, mostly consisting of the aluminium processing plant. It has road connections with Pitesti and Craiova. The connection to the area's railway network is done at the CF Slatina train station.
- Northwest Tudor Vladimirescu–Streharet industrial area, consisting of several units offering services, depositing, construction, and road transportation.

Other than these three industrial areas, there are the two other areas of Tunari-Crisan and N. Bălcescu, as well as other units dispersed throughout the areas with public buildings.

b) Area for public buildings – Public institutions and service entities

In the area of Slatina Municipality, there are numerous industrial and public buildings – mostly built by the old construction companies. These include: S.C. SCADT S.A., S.C. AEG S.R.L., S.C. CONCIS S.A., S.C. CRIȘAN S.A., S.C. OLTCONSTRUT S.A. In addition, there are some recently established private companies, such as: S.C. BĂLȚOI PRIMACONS S.R.L., S.C. ROLMIS S.R.L., S.C. CONDOR PĂDURARU S.R.L., S.C. VLAD CONSTRUCT.S.R.L.

The building work was carried out mostly by the private sector, and this field is currently developing and becoming more diverse in terms of civilian and municipal buildings. Therefore, in the area of the municipality, such modern buildings have been erected such as: Olt County Prefecture, Slatina Customs House, Olt Court House, General

Department for Public Finances and State Financial Control, Slatina Treasury, and Romanian Commercial Bank Slatina.

In the lower part of the city, the old centre, there is a concentration of lawyers' offices, public notaries, and judge's offices. In this same area are located: the Court, the Tribunal, City Hall, County Police Department and Prosecutor's office.

Living Spaces

Within the city borders, there are 3,624 residential buildings, including 3,245 houses and 379 apartment buildings. This total includes 25,495 apartments. Of the total number of apartments, 1,089 belong to Slatina City Hall, and are distributed as follows: social residences – 47; rented residences – 1,014; residences with other use – 28. The total number of residences is increased by 28,740.

Slatina Municipality is divided into fifteen neighbourhoods, including Crisan I, II, Progresul I, II Old City neighbourhood, Aluta, Clocociov, Tudor Vladimirescu, Nicolae Titulescu. The central area is multifunctional, containing residential buildings (apartment buildings with 4 to 10 floors), as well as public service buildings (Olt County Prefecture, Olt County Council, Romanian Post, Alianz-Țiriac Bank, Department for Public Finances, Olt, Department for Heritage Administration and the Department for Social Assistance and Protection of the Local Council for Slatina Municipality, political party headquarters, stores, schools, and high schools).

Condition of housing:

Total of homes, of which:	3,245
Connected to sewage system:	1,107
Connected to water distribution system:	1,322
Connected to electrical energy system:	2,920

In Slatina Municipality, the condition of residential buildings is as follows:

- Very good (approx. 15%)
- Good (approx. 70%)
- Poor (approx. 15%)

Slatina Municipality has been looking to increase the number of residential spaces. Together with the National Residential Agency, six residential buildings have been erected, creating 196 apartments.

Cultural and Historic Heritage

The oldest historical monuments in Slatina Municipality are the residences of cults, but there also are urban structures with historical and cultural values.

The monasteries within the municipality are Clocociov (dating back to the time of Neagoe Basarab and rebuilt in 1594 by Michael the Brave and in 1645 by the nobleman Dinicu Buicescu) and Strehareti (established with the name of the bishop of Buzau, Serafim; construction began in 1665 and was finished in 1672).

Churches belonging to the historical-cultural heritage are: "Holy Trinity" (1645, with frescoes painted in 1851); "St. George" Ionascu (1872-1877, with frescoes by Tatarascu); "Holy Emperors" (begun in the eighteenth century, reinforced in 1793, with frescoes painted in 1899); "Sleep of the Virgin" (1736); "St. John the Baptist" (1796); "St. Nicholas" on the hill (1700); "St. Nicholas" cemetery (1820-1821); "Holy Princes" (1802-1806; with frescoes painted in 1831); "Birth of the Virgin" (1802); and "St. Nicholas" (1937).

The buildings, as part of the historical heritage, play an integral part of the urban domain. They are located in Lipscani St., and M. Eminescu St. (on both sides), including 81 structures, built in 1860-1938 in the classical and romantic manner with accents of the following styles: neo-gothic, neo-Romanian, modern, art nouveau, art deco, as well as renovations from various periods. Many buildings have a commercial space downstairs and a residential space upstairs, and most are privately owned (by individuals). Furthermore, monumental historic houses can be found on the following streets: Poboran (3), Dinu Lipatti (18), Gradinitei (6) and Fratii Buzesti (15), all built between 1780 and 1902.

Within this architectural group, the following structures stand out: the Radu Greceanu High School (1891), Slatina City Hall (1905), the Ethnography Section of the Olt County Museum (nineteenth century), the Bishop's House Slatina (1902 – Caracostea House), the Teachers' House (1899), and the old Romanian National Bank Centre (1908).

Although Slatina is one of the few cities in Romania which still preserves its old centre, the historical structures are in need of preservation, conservation and restoration work. According to the law, this is the duty of the owners, who in this case are individuals with low incomes (retired).

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The City Hall also owns the bridge crossing the Olt (1888-1891), which was built by the engineer Davidescu and was the first iron bridge to cross a Romanian river. In addition to its practical and aesthetic value, the bridge is representative of one of the first attempts to use iron in architecture, an idea launched at the Paris World Exhibition of 1889. The “Ecaterina Teodoroiu” monument, built in 1925 by D. Mataoanu, also belongs to the City Hall, as does the “Slatina 600” obelisk, created in 1968 by Ion Irimescu.

Green Spaces

Slatina has a small number of green areas, most of which are located near apartment buildings. There is a park on Pitesti Street, with a surface area of 2.5ha, as there is in the old city centre with a surface area of 0.3ha and on Aleea Oltului with a surface area of 1.7 ha.

The total surface area of green spaces in Slatina Municipality is 94.6ha.

1.1.2.2 Urban Infrastructure

Street Network

The street network contains 178 roads. The total length of the network is 140km, of which 111km have been relayed with concrete and asphalt. 9km have remained completely unrepaired, although many other streets are also in need of repairs.

The network has a radial-ring structure:

- The main streets are arranged radially, as they are long. This network is used by the working population to reach their places of work (towards the northwest industrial area), as well as for weekend travel, public transportation, and light traffic. An alternative for going around the centre is Oituz St., which is used by through traffic, as well as by common transportation and by people going to work.
- On the ring structure, there are streets which are designed to connect the radial streets, while avoiding the centre of the city due to heavy traffic including trucks.

Automotive traffic (including weekend traffic) is important, taking into consideration the high levels of automotive use near the Olt and Danube rivers.

Water Distribution System

The drinking water distribution system (like the waste water purification system) is managed by S.C. ACETI S.A., the commercial company to which the Local Council has leased the water distribution service and which operates in Slatina Municipality.

Distribution of water is centralised and uses subterranean sources. On one side of the river Olt there are 158 wells of great depth with a flow of 250l/s. These are destined to ensure the drinking water provisions of the population, businesses and public institutions in Slatina.

The wells are equipped with submersed electronic pumps and have a flow of 500l/s.

The water distribution system also includes two collection stations and three depositing and distribution stations with a capacity of 22,200m³, as well as collection, transportation, and distribution pipes with a length of 140km and diameters between DN800 and DN100.

Since the water comes from subterranean sources, its treatment consists of disinfection with chlorine gas carried out with special equipment.

However, the protection areas of the drills, collection and distribution stations are insufficient, as is the volume of the water deposit reservoir.

The collection, transportation, and distribution pipes are old, and they have inadequately maintained sections and tears, which causes great losses to the system. Generally speaking, the entire network is older than 15 years. Of the total network, 35.9km were in use before 1967. There are cast iron pipes that are more than 90 years old, and steel pipes of more than 50 years.

Some streets are without connections to the water distribution systems and theft occurs, causing dysfunctional water pressure, as well as commercial losses, since there is no modern system for water distribution.

Sewage System

Slatina Municipality has a unity system and a dividing system, which collect household and precipitation waters, transports them to the water purification plant and then releases them into the river Olt.

The sewage system was designed and created for a capacity of 500l/s, and is equipped with mechanical purification installations, as well as biological systems and for the treatment of mud. The purification station has a capacity of 500l/s and has mechanical, biological, and mud treatment installations. Industrial waters are released into various rivers or lakes. In some areas of the municipality, the sewage network is underused. The sewage network is old and at points clogged due to deposits. The existing purification station has an efficiency rate of only 60%. There still are streets not connected to the sewage system.

Natural Gas Distribution System

The natural gas networks have a total length of 126.9km. Of this, the actual networks cover 93.6km, and the branches and connections cover 33.43km. The company which manages the distribution of natural gas has a total of 21,891 clients, as follows:

- individuals: 21,711 (of which 1,572 are houses and 20,139 are apartments)
- businesses: 180.

Heating Network

A large number of citizens and institutions have switched to personal heating systems with natural gas. In 2002, according to the "**Report regarding the economic and social state of Slatina Municipality, 2002**," Slatina City Hall was involved in the implementation of the heating programme for pre-schools and primary schools, to ensure optimal conditions for education. Since this problem was

considered to be a priority, the City Hall proposed the improvement of the heating system in 17 educational facilities and achieved its goal. In Slatina Municipality, the centralised heating system is conserved.

I.1.2.3 Waste Management

Household waste makes up the major component of waste deposited in the municipal landfill. The quantity of urban waste collected in 2002 was 64 thousand tonnes. 95% of this is represented by household waste. Waste from municipal services represents 4%, and construction waste 1% of the total quantity collected.

According to statistics provided by the local operator, along with the City Hall's service for communal management and the local Environmental Protection Inspectorate, these proportions are typical for the collection of waste in the municipality. {PRIVATE "TYPE=PICT;ALT=Unconverted Image"}

In terms of the origin of waste from municipal services, street waste represents 76% of the total collected quantity, while 16% is collected from marketplaces and 8% from parks and gardens.

A portion of street waste comes from waste deposited in un-managed areas, or is simply littering from the streets, parks, and agricultural areas.

Industrial waste from Slatina Municipality mainly consists of aluminium remains, ashes, and slag (20 01 05 according to HG 155/1999 and the European Waste Catalogue). This is only created in large quantities by certain industrial companies in the city.

Quantities and types of waste generated are monitored by the Slatina Environmental Protection Inspectorate. In 2002, the amount of industrial waste resulting from specific industrial activities carried out by economic agents in Slatina Municipality was approx. 82.4 tonnes.

Quantity of industrial waste produced in 2002

Economic Agent	Industrial Profile	Quantity (tonnes)
S.C. ELECTROCARBON S.A.	Production of coal products	35,851
S.C. ALRO S.A.	Production and manufacture of aluminium	35,547
S.C. ARTROM S.A.	Production and/or manufacture of aluminium	5,333
S.C. ALPROM S.A.	Production and/or manufacture of aluminium	3,803

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Economic Agent	Industrial Profile	Quantity (tonnes)
S.C. ALTUR S.A.	Production and/or manufacture of aluminium	1,665
S.C. UTALIM S.A.	Production of machinery and equipment for food industry	0,195
TOTAL		82,394

I.1.2.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The local economy is related to the development of local and national economic situations, and the good functioning of the market economy at all levels is determined by the private economic agents and their initiatives. Thus, it is important that private initiatives, an increase in the number of economic agents, and an increase in the number of persons wishing to set up businesses be encouraged and supported.

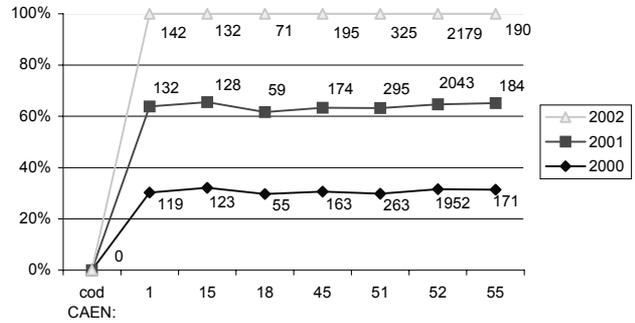
The following represents the development in the registration of economic agents in the commercial registry over the past 12 years:

Year	No. of businesses	% of total
1991	389	8.87
1992	517	11.79
1993	372	8.49
1994	559	12.75
1995	425	9.69
1996	322	7.35
1997	250	5.76
1998	354	8.07
1999	289	6.59
2000	229	5.22
2001	304	6.93
2002	372	8.49
Total	4382	100.00

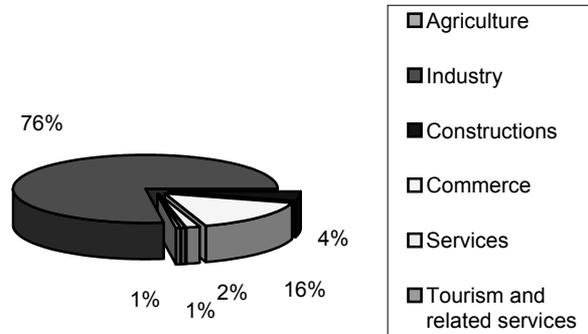
The distribution of this is as follows: 1,303 individual persons (29.7%), 646 SNCs (14.7%), 2,234 SRLs (50.9%), 186 ACs (4.2%) and 13 OCs (0.5%).

Of the 4,382 businesses registered in Slatina Municipality, at the end of 2002, 2,455 businesses submitted balance sheets, meaning that only 56% of registered economic agents were active.

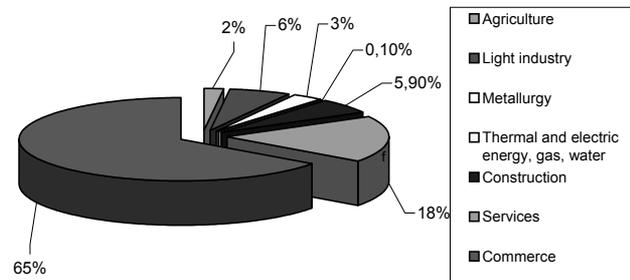
The structure of registration by 31/12/2002, based on areas of activity, was as follows:



By 31/12/2002, in accordance with the balance sheets submitted by commercial societies in Slatina Municipality to the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture for Olt County, turnover by economic activity was as in the following:

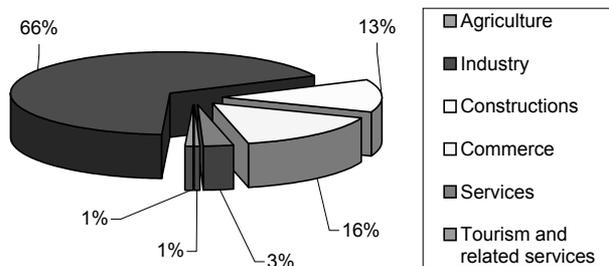


The distribution of operative businesses by domain of activity for the year 2002 was as follows:



The majority of businesses (65%) operate mainly in the field of commerce, while businesses working in production and raw material processing are relatively few as a proportion of the total number of businesses in Slatina Municipality.

The distribution of employees in the economic sectors in Slatina Municipality at the end of 2002 was as follows:

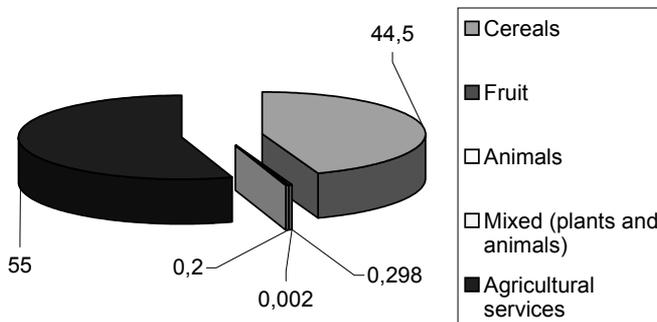


Agriculture and the Assurance of Food

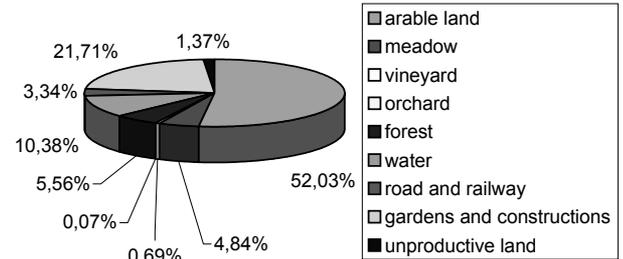
Slatina’s traditional economy was primarily based on agriculture (viticulture, fishing, apiculture, and cattle), commerce, and handicraft production. Over the last decade, both agricultural and arable surfaces have been reduced.

In 2002 two agricultural businesses were registered in Slatina, while three businesses were registered that deal with the overtaking of leased land. The following are also active in the municipality: the Centre for Soil Testing and the Brebeni horse farm.

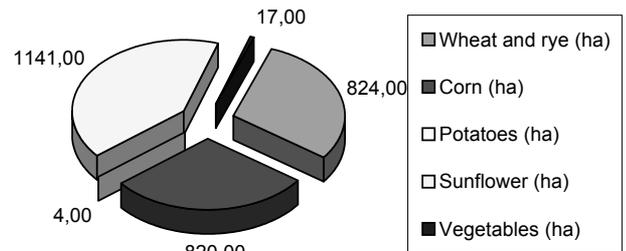
Turnover for agricultural activities in 2002 was 129,466,034 thousand ROL; this can be sub-divided as follows:



At the end of 2002, areas within the agricultural terrain of Slatina Municipality were distributed as follows:



The arable surface (2,806ha) was distributed as follows:



Problems pertaining to agricultural producers in Slatina Municipality include:

- Division of agricultural surfaces into lots of small dimensions;
- no existing structure to ensure the administration of agricultural terrain, in particular to look after the funding of crops and the marketing of products at convenient prices for the producers;
- lack of financial and material funds necessary for carrying out agricultural work;
- old technology and poor performance of organisational structures.

Industry

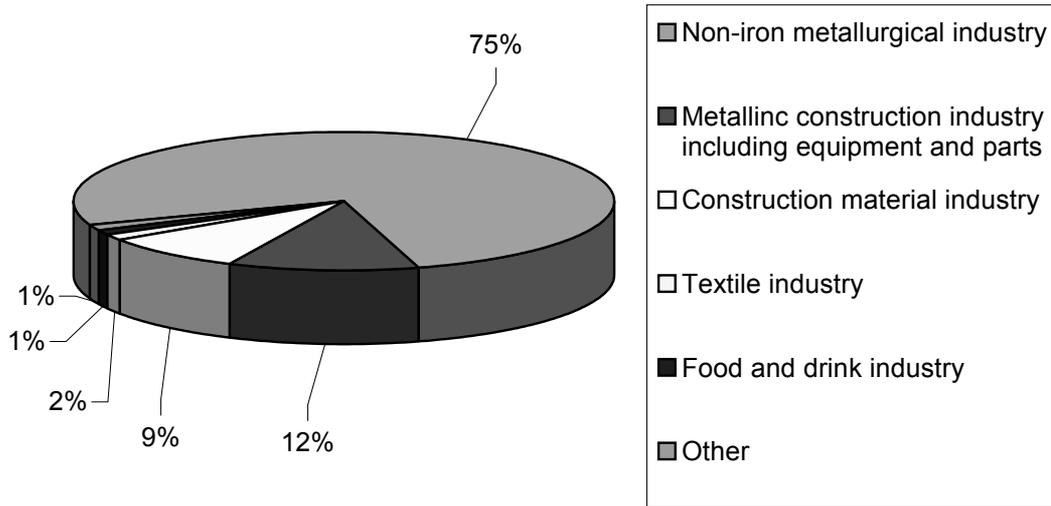
Although economic activity in Slatina Municipality has expanded over the last decade, the most important capital generating branch remains industry, which for the year 2002 had a turnover of 16,801,486,229 thousand ROL. Other sectors are experiencing dynamic growth, but contribute in smaller parts to local turnover. The following industrial branches are present in the local economy:

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- Non-ferrous metallurgical industry (production and processing of aluminium and processing of other non-ferrous materials)
- Metal construction industry, machines, parts, composite assembly pieces, other components.
- Construction material industry: construction products and materials
- Textile industry: production of clothing items and accessories
- Food and drink industry: production and conservation of a large range of products of

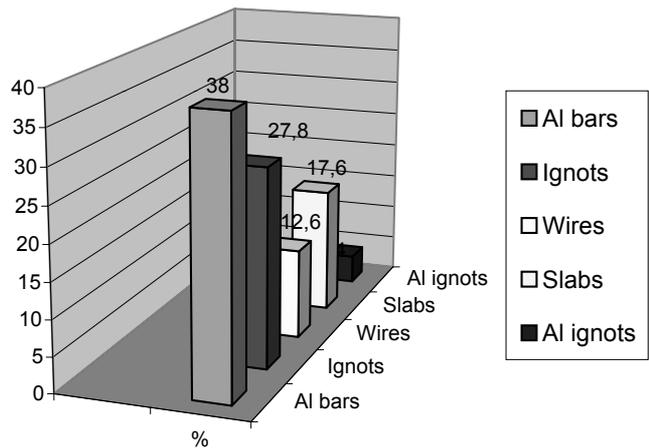
- animal and vegetal origin, production of alcoholic beverages
- Electrical industry
- Furniture industry (which is in need of serious investment in order to move to the production of more sophisticated wood products and furniture)

The distribution of these sectors as part of the total local turnover is as follows:



As illustrated above, the local economy of Slatina Municipality is characterised by the development of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry in the processing of primary aluminium (S.C. ALRO S.A., S.C. ALPROM S.A.). It is estimated that 70% of the turnover of these companies derives from export.

The quality of the aluminium processed at ALRO Slatina is consistent with international norms and with the standards of the London Metal Exchange, ensuring a good name for the company on the world market and access to the important external markets of Greece, Italy, Turkey, France, Austria, Poland, Spain, Belgium, Israel, Germany, and Syria.



The main products and their distribution as part of total turnover at SC ALRO SA are:

ALRO ensures the necessary aluminium supply for domestic industry, the main clients of which being: ALPROM, SIDEX, ELCARO, DACIA PITEȘTI, ICME BUCUREȘTI, IPROEB BISTRIȚA, and DAEWO CRAIOVA.

In Slatina, there is also an operational cable factory belonging to the PIRELLI holding; 20% of its turnover comes from foreign markets.

S.C. ALTUR S.A., established in 1972, has much experience and produces high quality aluminium parts and automotive pistons; 40% of its production is destined for export.

S.C. ARTROM S.A. produces steel pipes for drilling for both domestic and foreign markets; it achieved a turnover of 351,087 thousand ROL by the end of 2001.

S.C. ELECTROCARBON S.A., established in 1965, produces and markets normal UHP and HP electrodes, chloro-sodium electrodes, calcium anthracite, sodeberg paste, graphite plaques and electrographite powder; 6% of its total annual production is exported.

More than 15 firms from the textile industry function within the active improvement system lohn, including: S.C. MARLENE COM S.R.L., S.C. MINATEX S.R.L., S.C. UNICONFEX EXIM S.R.L., S.C. GURAYTEX S.R.L., S.C. D&S TEXTILE S.R.L., and S.C. AGROCOMERȚ S.R.L.; the export of textile products contributes to over 90% of total turnover.

The data regarding exports were compiled at the end of 2001.

More than 60 firms carry out their import/export activities through Slatina Customs. At the end of 2002, over 13,000 automotive and rail transportation vehicles had been inspected.

In the food industry, firms concerned with production and marketing of specific products are grouped into the following categories:

- Specific bread products - S.C. ALUTA S.A., S.C. ALIMENTARA S.A., S.C. PANDIPO.S.R.L., and S.C. MAGIC ALPROD S.R.L.
- Meat products – S.C. SPAR. S.R.L., S.C. COM-IDEAL S.R.L., S.C. COM MARCOS S.R.L., S.C. VĂLCEA M.G. S.R.L., and S.C. SALOS.S.A.
- Milk products – S.C. OLTINA S.A.

Construction

In Slatina Municipality, there are many businesses concerned with civil and industrial construction:

- S.C. BALTOI PRIMACONS S.R.L.
- S.C. ROLMIS S.R.L.
- S.C. SCADT S.A.
- S.C. SERENA. S.A.
- S.C. OLT DRUM S.A.
- S.C. OLTCONS.S.A.

At the end of 2002, these businesses had achieved a turnover of over 40 billion ROL.

Construction work was carried out by the private sector, and civil and urban construction is still developing and expanding. Thus, impressive structures have been erected in municipality, including: the Olt County Prefecture, and the Olt County Court House. Beginning with 2000, Slatina Municipality City hall began works aimed at “maintaining social housing,” so that by 2002, 50 studios apartments of comfort level 1 were incorporated; this year another 35 residences will be incorporated.

Transportation

Transportation is an especially important element in the development process of the local economy owing to its crucial role in supporting the activities of businesses in the primary and secondary sectors. Turnover for this sector for 2002 was 96,852,546 thousand ROL, representing 24% of the total services turnover.

Slatina uses transportation by road and by railway. The city does not take advantage of its geographical position (on the banks of the Olt river, near the navigable sector of the Danube river) by implementing a river transport system.

Road transportation in Slatina Municipality serves both transportation of passengers and merchandise.

Public transportation in the city is in the form of 12 taxi companies, which together own 330 cars and offer quality services 24 hours a day. In order to ensure optimal conditions for this activity, the local administration has provided the necessary spaces for taxi stops, distributed uniformly throughout the municipality.

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Transportation of merchandise is carried out by 25 companies, contributing to 56% of the turnover for the transportation sector. This category only includes companies whose activities are purely transportation, and not those that own transportation vehicles and operate their own transportation services.

Since railway passenger traffic has decreased, it became necessary to introduce new modes of road transportation to serve commuting passengers. Thus, there are 7 transportation companies in Slatina which work to ensure connections to the rest of the county for commuting workers who work in Slatina and students who study in the municipality.

Slatina is also an important point on the list of stops for major regional operators: S.C. IONESCU S.R.L., S.C. DACOS S.R.L and S.C. C&I INTERNAȚIONAL S.R.L.

Rail transportation. The rail network is not electric; however, it ensures the transportation of passengers on the București–Craiova and București–Timișoara routes. Rail transportation of merchandise is important for the industrial platform in Slatina Municipality, providing alumina from Oradea and Tulcea.

Tourism and Recreation

Due to the more open-minded atmosphere of recent years with regards to international exchange, foreign companies have established representatives in Slatina. This means that foreign and Romanian business persons active in Slatina occupy accommodation and use the services of the tourism sector.

There are five 2-star hotels in Slatina Municipality, and one new hotel and one motel is under construction. The total accommodation capacity is 384 places, which generated a turnover of 17,823,157 thousand ROL in 2002, representing 0.08% of the municipality's total turnover.

There are five tourism agencies (category A license) in the municipality. They specialise in national and international tourism and offer the following services:

- Administration and promotion of school-related tourism;
- Administration of rest and treatment coupons for syndicate members in the Slatina Municipality, for spa and climatic resorts throughout the country;

- Intermediary services for consular visas;
- Offering of tourism services to business people in Slatina Municipality.

The County Association of Hunters and Fishermen is active in the municipality. It is an association which manages conditions and services with regard to hunting and fishing for all Romanian and foreign tourists. An annual total of 400-450 foreign tourists from Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Spain use these services.

This activity provides supplies the accommodation sector and agents in the tourism and recreation businesses.

Commerce

Commercial activities have seen the moving of the work force from production activities to the commercial domain (which is prevalent) as well as services.

Over the last ten years, a large number of economic agents active in the commercial domain were established and evolved. The value of the turnover for the commercial sector in Slatina Municipality is 3,380,202,248 thousand ROL for the year 2002, of which strictly commercial activities represented 15.5% of the local turnover for 2002.

Services

The services sector has developed and expanded over the last ten years in Slatina Municipality; however, its contribution to local turnover is insignificant. The main categories of services available at the level of the municipality are as follows:

- financial, banking, and insurance services;
- land transportation of passengers, local and regional, taxis, merchandise land transportation, and related activities;
- public utility services: water, sewage, natural gas, electricity, cleaning;
- communications and radio communications;
- data processing services, software development, and consulting and equipment related to office supplies;
- medical services – offices offering medical services, check-ups and medication for all types of conditions, modern dental surgeries;

- economic consulting services – financial consulting, accounting expertise;
- judicial services through lawyers' offices, public notaries, survey services;
- services pertaining to design, urbanism, engineering, and other technical services offered by authorised personnel;
- services for the selection and occupation of the work force;
- dactylographic and secretarial services, document reproduction, translation;
- educational services;
- physical maintenance activities, hair salons, other beauty related activities;
- repair services: automobiles, electrical and household items, clocks, jewels, other personal articles;
- leasing services – cars and buildings;
- services for sanitary and heating installations;
- others.

The Banking and financial system consists of the major banks which have established branches in Slatina Municipality: B.C.R., BANC POST S.A., B.R.D. – S.G.G., and RAIFFEISEN BANK. Aside from carrying out the specific functions of the traditional banking system, these banks have expanded their activities, offering a wide range of services and banking tools to economic agents and to general population.

The insurance sector is significant sector at the local level, and it includes: ASIROM, OMNIASIG, ASIT–ALIANCE, ASTRA, ARDAF, UNITA and A.G.I. These offer a wide array of insurance services for both individuals and representative of organisations.

Public services. Slatina Municipality provides all categories of public services necessary for acceptable standard of living for its inhabitants. Thus Local Council activities are concentrated on the improvement of services currently offered, so that they answer the public's needs in the best possible way. Some public services have been given over to independent operators, which ensure the services based on their contracts, as follows:

- SC ACETI SA (state-owned company with Slatina Local Council as the sole owner) – ensures urban maintenance services: rinking water distribution, sewage, installation of water measurement devices, repairs and interior installations;

- SC SALUBRIS SA (company with private capital) – ensures municipal waste collection, transportation, and disposal services;
- SC LOCTRANS SA (company with state capital with Slatina Local Council as the sole owner) – ensures public urban transportation.

Another category of services, separate from the local public services managed by the Slatina Local Council, fulfils the following needs:

- methodical development of commercial activities by distributing functioning authorisations, creation of contracts with economic agents working in the public domain;
- management of the municipality's heritage;
- record keeping of residential spaces and management of social housing;
- management and maintenance of normal and heroes' cemeteries;
- management of marketplaces in Slatina Municipality;
- management of social security.

Services offered in support of local economic activity

The **Olt County Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture**, plays a special role in the local economic development, representing the interests of all businesses within its district and carrying out the following:

- Organising economic missions with countries such as: the Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, and Italy;
- Organising international fairs in various fields, including: agriculture, agricultural equipment, construction materials, interior design, furniture, sanitary and heating equipment;
- Organising partnerships with businesses in Italy, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, regarding different commercial and industrial activities;
- Organising consulting courses which will actively contribute to professional improvement on all levels.

SME Activity

SMEs represent the future of the Romanian economy, having a key role in the accession strategy to the European Union. In all countries, the development of SMEs is an important issue since the economic situation of a country is closely related to the business

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success of small and medium enterprises, which contribute significantly to gross domestic product and offer employment to a significant portion of the country's population.

According to data provided by the General Department for State Public Finances and Financial Control, by 31/12/2002, of a total of 2,455 enterprises

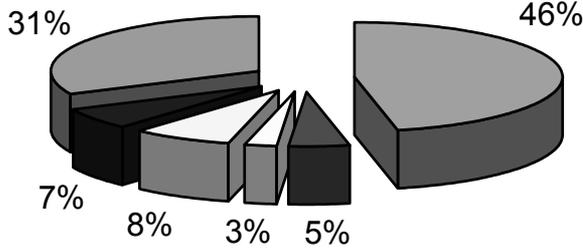
that had submitted their balance sheets, 2,446 (98%) had met the criteria set out by Law 133/1999 for being considered Small and Medium Enterprises. These SMEs had a total of 11,738 employees, representing 53% of the entire population employed in commercial and other municipal enterprises (not including personnel employed by the administrative sector, freelancers, family associations, etc.).

SME activity over the last four years:

	Thousand ROL			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
No. of SMEs	2,381	2,349	2,260	2,446
Turnover	2,139,976,301	3,104,328,729	4,956,729,274	7,274,644,629
Profit	93,902,490	141,210,724	278,683,041	457,859,651

In order to stimulate the development of SMEs, the Olit County Employment Agency awarded 7,700,592 thousand ROL in 2002 to 14 firms through its credit programme. This led to the creation of 105 new jobs.

Areas of activity awarded this credit and the representation of each sector within the total credit awarded, was as follows:

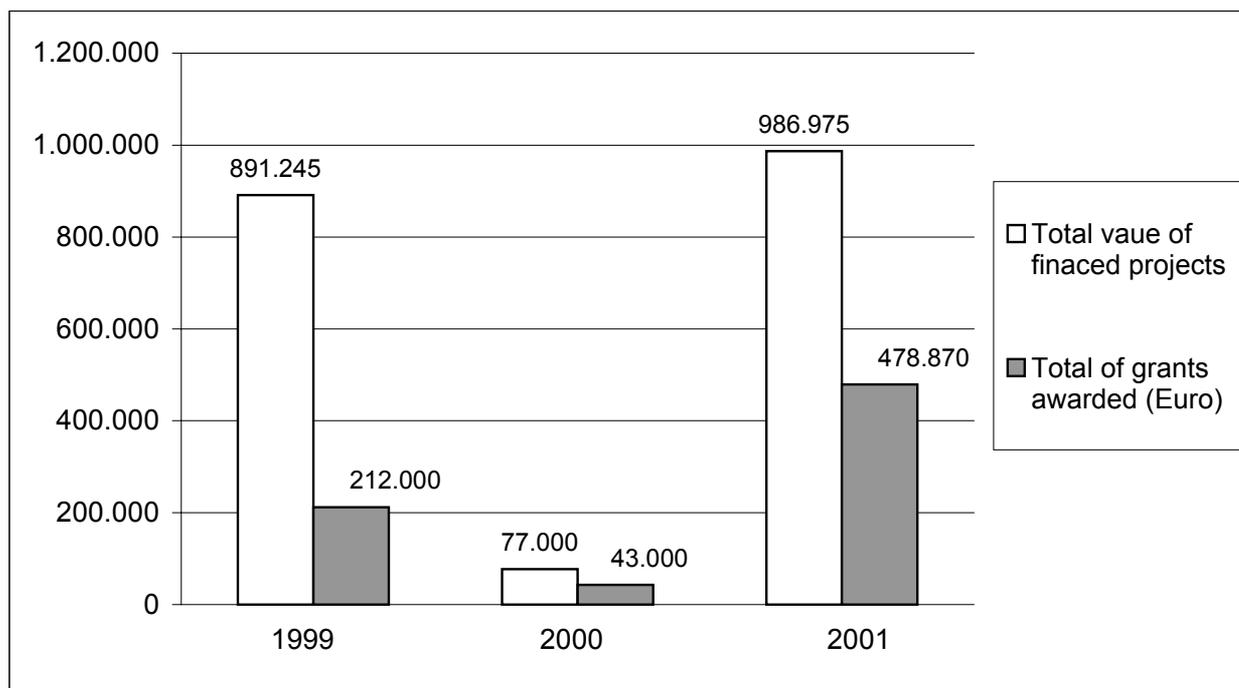


- Textile production
- Agricultural services
- Production of milk products
- Taxi transportation
- Construction
- Other activities

Other activities: services in agriculture, metalwork, home repairs

Another important financing source for SME activity comes from the PHARE 1998 programmes – Regional Cohesion Policy, PHARE 2000 – Economic and Social Cohesion, as well as the National Foundation for

Regional Development, which in 1999-2000 secured funding for development projects for this sector, as illustrated below:



In order to aid development of the SME sector in Slatina Municipality, the Local Council has designed a professional training programme for high-level personnel within SMEs; the programme includes 13 course modules, is carried out over a period of three months in 2003, and was financed by the PHARE - Economic and Social Cohesion RO 007.02.01 - programme, "Institutional capacity development of and professional advancement of SME staff."

I.1.3. SOCIAL RESOURCES

I.1.3.1. Population Structure and Activity

According to statistics from the 1992 census of population and homes, Slatina Municipality had 85,168 inhabitants. Preliminary data of the 2002 census of population and homes shows that the population of Slatina Municipality had dropped to 79,171. By 30/5/2003 the population of Slatina Municipality, according to data provided by the Service for Citizen Records, was 90,642.

Analysis of this data shows that in nearly one year the population permanently resident in Slatina Municipality grew by 11,471.

Natural Trends

Demographic indicators	Year 1998	Year 2002
Birth rate	10.9‰	8.8‰
Death rate	4.9‰	5.7‰
Natural increase	+6‰	+3.1‰
Infant mortality	8.4‰	13.1‰

Birth rate, another demographic indicator, decreased from 10.9 ‰ to 8.8 ‰.

Death rate increased from 4.9‰ to 5.7‰.

These two indicators influence the *natural increase*, which decreased from +6‰ to +3.1‰.

Possible causes which have influenced these indicators are: the freedom of couples to decide the number of children wanted; increased unemployment rate; high economic and social costs; social instability.

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Infant mortality rates show a significant increase when compared to 1998, with an increase from 8.4 ‰ to 13.1 ‰.

Population Migration

In the first five months of 2003, 2,888 changes of residency and 440 changes in residence permits were recorded in Slatina Municipality. This shows that the tendency of the population to move into the city is on the rise.

Population Structure

At the end of the first trimester of 2003, the population of Slatina Municipality is distributed by sex as follows:

women:	49,1%
men:	50,9

And the population of Slatina Municipality is distributed by age group as follows:

Age group - in years -	No. of inhabitants		Total
	M	F	
- 0 - 18	9,533	9,178	18,711
- 18 - 25	6,729	6,450	13,179
- 25 - 45	14,776	16,980	31,756
- 45 - 59	10,073	9,492	19,565
- over 59	3,423	4,008	7,431
TOTAL	44,534	46,108	90,642

Distribution of the population of Slatina Municipality by ethnic origin is as follows: Romanian – 98.32%, Rroma – 0.98%, Hungarian – 0.1%, and the remaining 0.6% being citizens of other nationalities.

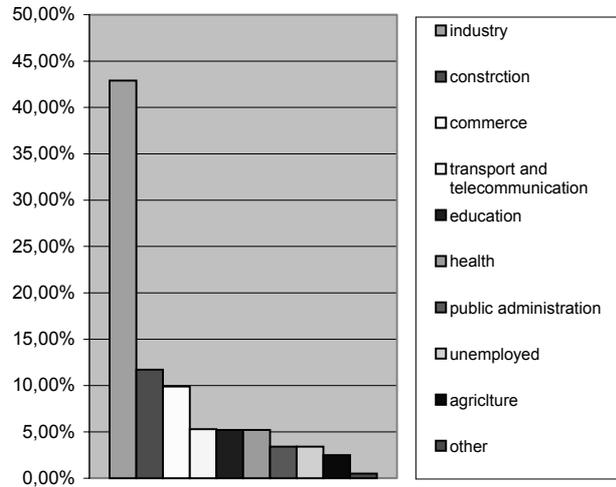
The entire population living in Slatina Municipality is not registered with the Registry for Citizens living in Slatina.

As a result of the increasing trend of population migration into the city, there is increased demand for employment and accommodation.

I.1.3.2. Labour Force

The population in employment numbers approximately 55,000 inhabitants, representing 60% of the total population.

With regard to employment by sector of activity, the situation is as follows:



The unemployed number approximately 36,000, and can be broken down as:

Students	50.1%
Retired	13.9%
Housewives	8.3%
Dependent on others	26.2%
Other	1.5%

In 2002 in Slatina Municipality there were 2,877 inhabitants registered unemployed, the majority of which (approx. 74.9%) benefited from social welfare. Compared to the unemployment situation on a county-wide level, Slatina has 14.5% of the total number of registered unemployed persons.

The largest number of unemployed (71% of the total number) is high school graduates (44.6%) and professional schools (26.4%).

From the comparative analysis carried out by the Olt County Employment Agency, it is apparent that the number of unemployed persons in the professional development programme had risen in 1998-2002;

however, at the same time, compared to 2001, the placement rate for these persons has decreased.

There was an increase in unemployment in 2002, as compared to 2001, on both the county level and the municipal level, since, of the total number (1,295), approximately 65% were took employment.

With regard to work that is “off the books,” the District Labour Inspectorate conducts activities for the detection of employers who hire personnel without proper legal documentation. According to the comparative analysis for 2001-2002, the number of employers penalised for employing personnel without the proper legal documentation decreased from 3,888 in 2001, to 368 in 2002. The number of persons detected without legal work documentation for work also decreased, from 1,082 (of which 694 were women) in 2001, to 1,017 (619 women).

There was a decrease in the number of unemployed in the period 1998–2001, and a slight increase in the number of unemployed persons in 2002 - though only in the category of those not benefiting from welfare, who are subject to different social assistance measures.

The age categories which show the highest unemployment rates are those of over 35 and under 25 years of age. The highest unemployment rate by sex is among men.

The qualifications and specialisations of a significant number of unemployed persons do not belong to the set of qualifications demanded by the work market.

The high school education system – in the theoretical school - does not ensure specialisations for graduates who do not pursue post-secondary or superior studies.

Young persons in professional schools are guided into professions which are not of a high demand in the workforce. It is therefore necessary for general school graduates to undergo professional reorientation, based on a good knowledge of the demands of the workforce in various branches of the economy.

The lack of knowledge of privatisation strategies or of economic development programmes for enterprises leads to a significant number of personnel not making educated decisions early on regarding careers recently in high demand.

Managers take no interest in the professional development of existing personnel or the development of professions/specialisations necessary for

enterprises interested in developing new fields of activity.

I.1.3.3. Public Health

Public health is guaranteed by an integrated system of medical services offered by the primary medical assistance, ambulances, and the Slatina County Hospital, which offers specialised medical services – preventative, curative, emergency, recuperation, palliative, as well as pre, intra, and post natal.

Primary Medical Assistance

In Slatina, there are 34 family practices, and 15 dentist surgeries. Doctors working in these offices offer their services to all those insured. These medical offices have contracts with the Olt County Health Insurance House, ensuring the minimal package of medical services in the contract for 2002.

It also distributes prescriptions free of charge to the insured.

Primary medical assistance includes school medical offices.

In Slatina Municipality there are 11 medical offices in schools, in which 13 doctors are employed who are each responsible for three units (schools, kindergartens, colleges).

The medical activities of the school medical offices include: preventative and curative medical assistance; inoculation campaigns (for grades 1, 3, 8 in accordance with the National Inoculation Calendar); epidemiological tests; survey examinations for the detection of acute infections which may become chronic and which would interfere with the neuro-morphological development of the child.

State Health Inspection: Guarantees controls in food supply units, units of public use, sanitary units, educational and industrial units. Where necessary, conventional sanctions are applied, or activities are temporarily suspended, until the situation is resolved.

This department is in charge of complaints from the public, and carries out actions in concert with other inspection bodies: The Veterinary Hygienic Department, County Office for the Protection of the Consumer, Financial Guard, and Economic Police.

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In accordance with the Romanian Government's strategy for the improvement of the Roma situation, the Olt Public Health Department began the establishment of health moderators. The health moderators will act as liaisons and ease communication between the Roma community and health staff, thereby helping to solve health problems.

The National Health Programmes were implemented in 1996 and have undergone many changes in recent years, both in terms of their number and content and the institutions involved in their implementation.

These programmes are:

- **NP1 Community public health programme:** management and control of contagious diseases, HIV-AIDS infections, and tuberculosis; evaluation of public health and risk factors; promotion of public health and health education; haematology and post-transfusion health.
- **NP2 Control and prevention programme for non-contagious diseases:** prevention and control in oncological pathology, diabetes and eating disorders; prevention in nephrological pathology and dialysis; prevention in endocrinological pathology; improvement of emergency pre-hospital services.
- **NP3 Family and children's health programme:** free distribution of powdered milk (Lactovit) for newborns 0-1 year of age; prevention of rickets in children and pregnant women through free distribution of Fe Haussman and Maltofer; prevention of rickets in children through distribution of Vigantol.
- **NP4 Reform programme:** Health policies and health administration:

The main activities of these programmes include the acquisition of medication, vaccines, specific hygienic materials which are distributed free of charge in the hospital and the homes of patients suffering from contagious diseases (TBC, HIV-AIDS), as well as chronic illnesses among the disadvantaged population, rural environment, single persons, etc.

- **Out-Patient Healthcare**

The out-patient clinic is located in the Slatina County Hospital.

Family planning services, which form an important part of specialised medical assistance, contribute to higher standards of living for the female population in Slatina

Municipality through: a decrease in the number of unwanted pregnancies, and therefore a decrease in the number of abortions; a decrease in the number of cases of breast and cervical cancer through health education and counselling for students and couples; a decrease in the number of cases of sexually transmitted diseases through education with regards to STDs; distribution of contraceptives free of charge among disadvantaged social groups: students, unemployed women, women with small or no incomes; pre-marital health check ups.

Slatina County Hospital is the only medical institution offering that offers its services to the county's inhabitants and it has a capacity of 1,430 beds. Based on analysis of medical activity over the past four years carried out in the medical institutions of Slatina Municipality and by looking at specific indicators (number of beds, length of hospitalisation, patient progress, amounts spent on medication for each hospital department), the commission of the Ministry of Health and Family has proposed certain changes to the structure of the Slatina County Hospital in terms of a reduction in the number of beds, as follows:

Year: 1998 1,567 beds;

Year: 2002 1,430 beds;

1/6/2003 1,259 beds.

The re-organisation of the medical service of Slatina County Hospital aims to reduce the number of hospitalisations, which increased significantly from 49,574 in 1998 to 59,495 in 2002.

The hospital has been equipped with some of the necessary modern tools (though more equipment is needed): fibro-endoscopy; microscope for the ophthalmology department; Rontgen Siemens machine for radiology; hematology and blood gas analyser for the medical test laboratory; patient monitors, monitoring beds, FABIUS machine for the intensive therapy department.

At the end of 2002, according to analysis of incidents of disease, the prominent causes of disease were as follows: influenza (230 cases), tuberculosis (129 cases) and mumps (101 cases), for the infectious diseases, and bronchial asthma (100 cases). According to the analysis of death rates, the most prominent cause of death was cardio-vascular disease (238 cases in 2002).

Emergency Medical Assistance

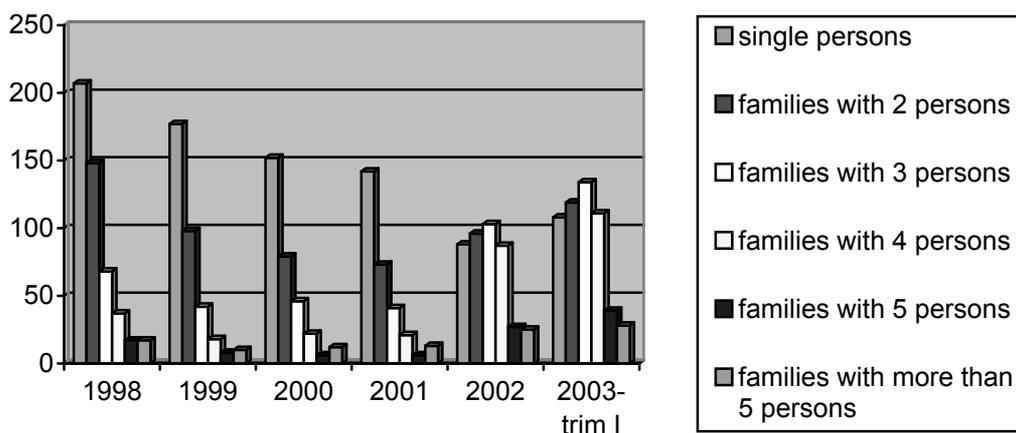
During 2003, a reorganisation of the medical and surgical assistance took place through the implementation of the programme organised by the Ministry of Health and Family – Management Unit of the World Bank Project.

The development in recent years of the number of medical and sanitary institutions in Slatina Municipality is as follows:

Type of institution	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
- Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1
- Private medical practices	6	7	9	10	11	-
- Dental surgeries	17	18	18	18	18	-
- Dental technology laboratories	3	4	4	4	4	-

The number of children suffering from HIV/AIDS rose from 16 in 1998 to 36 in 2002; there has been a

Structure of families benefiting from social aid – comparative situation:



In addition to social assistance, another measure for social protection is the social welfare cafeteria, which helps to improve the quality of life for persons with outstanding socio-economic or medical conditions.

Through the social welfare cafeteria, the following services are offered to underprivileged persons:

doubling in the number of children infected with the virus in the records of the medical services.

Due to the lack of health education, the citizens do not receive periodical medical checks, and the detection of disease is not accomplished in the early stages.

I.1.3.4. Social Protection and Assistance

Social services are provided by the Local Council and Slatina City Hall, through the Department of Social Protection and Assistance, which was established as a public service in 2001.

In the first trimester of 2003, 533 families benefited from social assistance and received the minimum guaranteed income, and 206 persons from difficult socio-medical backgrounds attended the social welfare cafeteria monthly. While in 1998-2001 there was a marked disproportion between single persons and families with many members benefiting from social assistance, starting in 2002 the situation became more equal, as is illustrated in the diagram below.

- Preparation and serving of two meals daily, lunch and dinner, as permitted by the food supply allowed by legal restrictions;
- Retail of food products at the social welfare cafeteria, at low prices with no profit;
- Free transportation for persons in the home delivery of food programme, disabled persons or those that cannot leave their homes;

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- Preparation and distribution of food through the portable centre, for special situations.

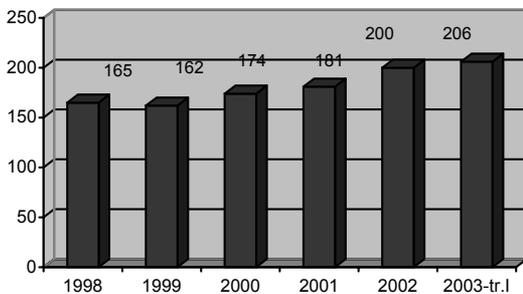
Persons not in need of warm food may receive food products to the value of the food portions per person as determined by law. In the first trimester of 2003, the food rate per day was of 37,000 ROL/day/person.

The services offered by the social welfare cafeteria are free of charge for persons with little or no income, which, as established by law, is an income of less than 730,000 ROL/ month for a single person.

Persons permitted to attend the social welfare cafeteria, but whose income is higher than 730,000 ROL/month/person, can benefit from the cafeteria's services by contributing 30% of the total income per person, without surpassing the cost of meals served. Included in this category are the retired, the disabled, and those suffering from chronic diseases.

Compared to previous years, the average number of persons attending the cafeteria per month increased, from 165 in 1998, to 206 in the first term of 2003, representing an increase of 24.8%.

Social welfare cafeteria - average number of persons per month



The support of families at risk in Slatina Municipality is carried out by the General Department for the Protection of Children's Rights – Olt, which acts in two areas:

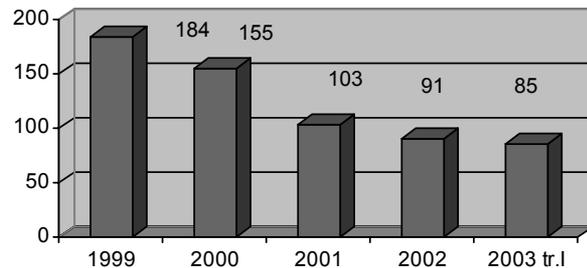
- Offering material aid to families with difficulties for the prevention of child abandonment and placement in institutions;
- Offering alternative services for residential care.

In 2003, material assistance of 11 Euros/month/child was provided for 30 children from families at risk through a prevention programme implemented in collaboration with the Private Authorised Organisations, namely the "Adela" Foundation from Bucharest.

Currently, the distribution of material assistance has been taken over by the "Romanian-French Friendship Association, Olt County," thus assisting 29 families at risk of abandoning their children, and consisting of material aid of 10 Euros/child/month.

In another effort to encourage children to be kept with their maternal families, 6 children/adolescents are supported through the reimbursement of boarding school accommodation costs, through the implementation of a child abandonment prevention programme carried out and funded by the General Department for the Protection of Children's Rights.

The number of children in institutions in Slatina has decreased in recent years as a result of the development of alternative services for home care, as illustrated by the graph below:



In order to achieve the establishment and implementation of alternative services for home care, the General Department for the Protection of Children's Rights carried out the following activities:

- Prevention of placement in institutions by protecting the mother-child couple in maternity centres:
 - In the "Adelina" maternity centre, 4 mother-child couples and 2 pregnant women benefit from protection.
- Prevention of child placement in institutions, through day-care centres (public and private):
 - "Prichindelul" Slatina day-care centre, supported financially by the "East European Children's Assistance Association," in which 14 children are currently sheltered;
 - Day-care centre funded by the "HUG Romania" Foundation, currently helping 16 children.

Special attention is paid by institutions with responsibilities in the field of disabled and elderly persons.

The number of retired persons in Slatina Municipality was 11,293 on 31/12/2002, of which approximately 62.7% (7,078 retired persons) had pensions below the level of the minimum wage (1,750,000 ROL/month).

Through the County Pension House, retired persons receive allowances for treatment in health resorts. In 2001, of the total number of allowances, 61.1% were given to retired persons; the corresponding figure for 2002 was 64.6%.

Measures taken by the Local Council/Slatina Municipality City Hall for the improvement of the situations of retired persons:

- Free local public transportation – 818 passes granted in 2001, 896 in 2002;
- Establishment of Economat stores: in July 2001, 85.1% of Economat customers were retired persons with incomes of less than 2.5 million ROL/family member. Prices are lower than normal local prices by 3%;
- In July 2003, 28% of social welfare cafeteria customers were retired persons, of which 66% had free access to the cafeteria and 34% paid 30% of the net income per family member (if this income is less than 730,000 ROL/person/month, as established by law);
- Distribution of food packages on important religious holidays. At Christmas and Easter, approximately 200 retired persons receive food packages with specific holiday products from the City Hall;
- Provide emergency financial assistance; 57% of the emergency assistance services for the first term of 2003 were offered to retired persons. They were for: purchase of medications, costly surgical interventions, etc.

The number of handicapped persons in Slatina, in 2002 was 592, representing an increase of 22% as compared to 1998. The largest increase was in the number of persons infected with HIV/AIDS, for which the number of people infected rose by 131.3%; at the same time, psychogenic handicaps rose significantly (by 26.7%).

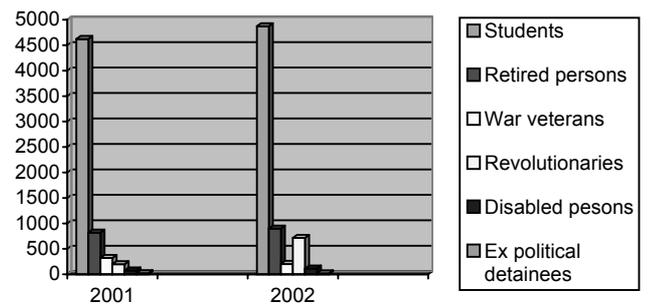
Of the persons with severe disabilities registered in 2002, the majority were locomotive disabilities (42.3%), followed by psychogenic handicaps (31.3%), and HIV/AIDS (20.3%); the rest (6.1%) being sensory (3.31%) and somatic (2.7%) disabilities.

Elderly persons and disabled persons have access to the Centre for Care and Assistance.

Expenses related to public transportation also came from the local budget for different categories of persons, and in 2002, 6,816 persons benefited from free public transportation.

Free public transportation was provided for students, retired persons, war veterans, revolutionaries, disabled persons, ex political detainees; free passes were given to all those who asked for them, and who met the necessary criteria determined by the Local Council Decision.

Free urban transportation is provided by the local public authority – comparative situation:



By the end of the first term of 2003, three Economat stores had been established in Slatina, with a clientele of approximately 15,000.

In the Slatina Centre for Care and Assistance, with a capacity of 188 spaces, 182 persons are hospitalised (75 men and 107 women), of which only 79 are resident in Slatina Municipality. Of the total number of persons in the Centre, 154 are over 50 years of age.

The expenses for the 79 persons in the Centre from Slatina Municipality represent 43% of the local budget destined for the Centre for Care and Assistance.

Reasons why disabled and elderly persons are hospitalised in the Slatina Centre for Care and assistance:

- Inability for self-care (16%);
- Lack of income necessary for survival (9%);
- Abandonment of elderly or disabled persons by their family (57%);
- Inability for families to give the necessary care to elderly or disabled persons (12%);
- Family violence (6%).

There are no recreational areas for elderly persons.

S L A T I N A

Rroma Community

The Rroma live in areas of Slatina Municipality with no functioning public utilities (electric energy, gas, water-sewage system). Many families live in inadequately small spaces.

The Rroma community makes up 80% of those receiving social assistance.

According to the social assistance files of Rroma families, approximately 45 children of school age are not registered in the educational system.

Over 90% of Rroma are illiterate; they have not completed the required education, or are not qualified for a job.

The Local Council has given 90 lots of land (3,090m²) to Rroma families through the leasing of some areas. 35 families have actually taken lots, though as many refuse the leases due to lack of finances for building homes.

Of those who have built homes, over 80% have built from materials acquired from demolitions, without the necessary supportive structures, and in sizes that do not allow for optimal living conditions.

There is a high level of school absenteeism and abandoning among Rroma children, caused by insufficient financial resources for the acquisition of clothing and footwear, school supplies, and lack of interest on the part of the parents.

The majority of Rroma can only be employed in non-qualified work places.

Over 90% of the homes built by Rroma after 1989 were created without building authorisations. Consequently, they cannot be connected to the electric and gas networks, or benefit from other utilities.

I.1.3.5. Education

Schooling

Post-Secondary Education

There has been a significant increase in post-secondary education in recent years caused by an expansion in courses offered and an increase in the number of students. Economic post-secondary

education is carried out by the Academy for Economic Studies, Bucharest, in concert with the Romanian Business School, Slatina. It contains the following departments: Management (5 year programme), with 194 students; Accounting and Business Administration (5 year programme), with 296 students; Finance, Insurance, Banks, and the Stock Market (5 year programme), with 296 students.

Post-secondary studies in law are also offered by the "Constantin Brancoveanu" University in Targu Jiu, together with the Romanian Business School, Slatina. In this field, a total of 573 students were enrolled in the academic year 2002-2003 in the department of Juridical Studies and Administrative Law (5 year programme), and another 46 students in short-term studies (3 year programme) in the department for Local Public Administration.

The good reputation of the Slatina agricultural school, with its old roots and traditions, as well as investment in improving fixed assets, has positively influenced the decision to establish agricultural post-secondary education in Slatina Municipality. This is offered by the University for Agricultural Studies and Veterinary Medicine in Bucharest, in collaboration with Carol I National College, Slatina. Currently, a total of 20 students are enrolled in the programme for veterinary medicine, and another 442 are studying in the department of Management, Economical Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development.

Sociology is another important field and is explored by the Sociology and Social Assistance Department of the University of Bucharest, in collaboration with the Romanian Association for the Promotion of Social Assistance, Olt (75 students).

In terms of short-term education, within the collaborative programme between University of Pitesti and the Olt County School Inspectorate, a total of 50 students from Slatina attended English language courses in the Teachers' Department in the academic year 2002-2003; 50 students were in the IT department.

Slatina Municipality School Network

There are 45 schools in Slatina, 25 of which are pre-schools, 10 primary schools, 3 specialised schools, 5 high schools, one sports high school, and one post-collegiate school.

The total number of students enrolled in the education system for the academic year 2002-2003 was 22,591,

of which 2,542 were in pre-schools, 3,806 in primary schools, 6,014 in junior high schools, 7,941 in high schools, 216 in complementary studies, 1,988 in professional schools, and 834 in post-collegiate study.

In pre-schools and primary schools, there are 190 educators and 176 teachers. The number of teachers for older school years as follows: 376 in junior high schools, and 621 in high schools, together with 86 tutors.

Facilities

No.	Educational unit	No. of classrooms	No. of laboratories	No. of shops	No. of gymnasiums	No. of counselling offices
1	Pre-school education	136	22	17	—	—
2	Primary education	157	21	8	8	5
3	Secondary and professional education	317	54	42	12	5

School libraries

No.	Educational unit	No. of libraries	No. of books in the library	No. of books after 1990
1	Primary schools	7	76.386	40.170
2	High schools and school groups	10	188.193	34.555

Informal Education

The Olt County School Inspectorate has implemented a set of programmes in Slatina schools in accordance with new educational tendencies. These programmes include: prevention programme for school absenteeism and school abandonment (implemented in 19 schools); anti-drug and anti-human trafficking programme (implemented in 21 schools); environmental programme (implemented in 25 schools); public health education programme (implemented in 15 schools); human rights education programme (implemented in 2 schools); education and professional counselling programme (implemented in 17 schools).

After graduation from secondary studies, youths looking for jobs can pursue qualifications in specific areas of demand in the labour market organised by state institutions or by companies specialised in the field.

Quality of Education

Results achieved by students in scholarly Olympics and after the completion of high school emphasise the

quality of Slatina education. In 2000–2003, students who qualified for national level competitions won 107 prizes: 4 first prizes, 18 second prizes, 16 third prizes, 64 special mentions, and 5 special prizes.

Following graduation from high school in 2000–2003, 15 students won scholarships for study abroad in countries including Holland (Utrecht), Germany (Bremen), France (Lyon), Italy (Naples).

Artistic Activities

In order to exploit the artistic abilities of students the following groups were organised, either in the Slatina Children's Palace or in schools: 20 modern dance groups, rhythmic gymnastics, and ballroom dancing; 9 folk dance groups; 9 vocal groups; 7 choirs; and 3 instrumental-vocal groups.

Private Education

Private education in Slatina Municipality consists of a kindergarten, a high school, and two post-collegiate schools. Their facilities demonstrate that this type of education is an important alternative to state-run education.

Medical Assistance in Schools

No.	School Unit	No. of Medical offices	No. of doctors (employment)	Activities
1	Primary and junior high school education	6	6 doctors of which: 1 full-time and 5 part-time	– preventative and curative medical assistance – Inoculation campaigns– measures for possibility of epidemics – epidemiological surveys– survey examinations for the detection of acute illnesses with the potential of becoming chronic and which would interfere with the child’s development
2	High school and professional education	11	15 doctors of which: 9 full-time and 6 part-time	

I.1.3.6. Culture

Cultural Institutions

The “Eugen Ionescu” theatre was established in 1998 by the Local Council of Slatina Municipality within the “Eugen Ionescu” Cultural Centre together with the municipality’s marching band and “Millennium” Choir. The theatre, as the Cultural Centre, is named after the French writer of Romanian origin, Eugen Ionescu, born in Slatina on 13/26 November, 1909. An outstanding personality and the creator of absurd theatre, he expressed himself through the dramatic arts, poetry, memoirs, and an anti-communist attitude. He passed away in France, in 1994. There is a yearly cultural exhibition in Slatina called the “Eugen Ionescu Days,” which is organised by the Local Council of the municipality together with the “Eugen Ionescu” cultural society and the theatre of the same name. The “Eugen Ionescu” theatre does not yet have its own building and performances are held on the stage of the Cultural House of the Syndicates or in the phonic amphitheatre of the “Nicolae Titulescu” Collegiate Institute. The theatre hosts an annual theatrical season which includes premieres with local actors, as well as shows with professional theatre groups from around the country.

The Cultural House for Youth (Foundation for Youth) has at its disposal an auditorium with a capacity of 400 seats, offices and rooms suitable for various activities. Aside from for the Foundation for Youth, this space is used by modern and break-dance groups, local artists’ foundations, etc. At the Foundation for Youth, computer familiarity courses and modern dance

courses are offered. The Foundation for Youth houses the headquarters of an accounting firm and three local newspapers. It also has a hotel, a restaurant, and a terrace under the management of a private company.

The Syndicates’ Cultural House has an auditorium with a capacity of 700 seats and other rooms and annexes used for its own activities or rented out to generate funds. Around the Syndicates’ Cultural House, dance groups and groups for local artists have been established. Here different courses are offered (computer familiarity, musical instruments, etc.), there are internet cafes, rooms with table tennis and pool tables, a night club, a bar, and two terraces. The building is also home to the Radio Pro FM Slatina head office.

The Olt County Museum, established in 1952 and located in the old Administrative Palace, boasts a rich variety of collections, divided into three categories: archaeology – history, modern and contemporary art, and ethnography. The more than 25,000 artefacts (documents and objects collected over eight decades) are specific to the culture and civilisation of the Olt region, and many belong to the national cultural heritage.

The old Administrative Palace (historical monument, with architecture specific to urban Slatina) was built in 1887 and later restored and preserved. The art section and the history and culture of Slatina sections are open to the public. Here the details and the development of the city are illustrated in a novel way by use of original artefacts, including painting collections, drawings and illustrations belonging to renowned Romanian artists, including: Octav Bancila, Alexandru Ciucurencu, Dumitru Ghiata, Henri Catargi,

Ion Popescu-Negreni, Spiru Vergulescu, Nicolae Truta, Ion Pacea.

The ethnography section contains collections organised by category: customs, ceramics, textiles, fabrics, metals, wood, folk costumes; exceptional items include the Vadastra sheepskin coats, rugs specific to the Olt area, ceramic collections (from Oboga, Corbeni, and Romana), and a collection of decorated eggs from Oboga.

The “Ion Minulescu” county library contains over 220,000 volumes (books, daily newspapers, weekly journals, Official Monitors, law books, disks, CD-ROMs, documentary and artistic films, foreign language manuals, etc.). This institution serves the entire population of the county. The number of readers is approximately 12% of the population of Slatina Municipality, which meets the European Union standard of 5-10% of the population.

The Old county library includes the following centres: the Youth Cultural House branch, the Post-secondary Business School branch, the “Nicolae Titulescu” Branch in Ialoveni – Republic of Moldova, and more recently the Slatina University Centre branch, in the “Ion Minulescu” collegiate institute.

Within the library there is a section for books in the English language, including 20,000 books, received as donations from a foundation in Great Britain to the Local Council of Slatina Municipality.

Facilities specific to the library are: shelves, PCs, scanner, printers, sound systems, tape players, video recorder, televisions, video projector.

In order to better serve the users of the library, it is necessary to purchase new computer equipment as well as the programme specific to TINLIB libraries.

Mass Media Information Systems

Mass media in Slatina consists of 5 local and county newspapers, 3 regional newspapers, 5 weekly journals, 2 radio stations, one local television station, and the cable television network.

There are three cultural magazines as well as school magazines.

Free access to information is guaranteed sufficiently well through mass media information systems, which benefit from both experienced personnel and suitable equipment.

1.1.3.7. Sport and Recreation

In Slatina Municipality there are 19 recorded sports organisations and the main branches are athletics, boxing, handball, wrestling, traditional karate, modern karate, table tennis, volleyball, and football.

Results of professional athletes from Slatina at national and international championships emphasise the high level of performance of these athletes and their determination to achieve top results, in spite of the financial difficulties brought on by competition in these events.

Slatina has three sports centres - two belonging to DJTS and one privately owned, which is in need of restoration and improvement work, a gymnasium (DJTS) dedicated to athletics, and 20 school gymnasiums.

Given that there is athletic potential, there is a need for improvement of the existing athletic facilities and renovation of the existing sports centres to allow for the expansion of the sports practiced. New areas within the municipality need to be managed, with minimal facilities, thereby providing a space for any citizen to practice sports. In order to promote the image of the municipality and sports tourism, it is necessary to establish a sports and recreation centre including accommodation and training areas for athletes, enabling organisation of national and international competitions.

1.1.3.8. Civil Society and Religious Cults

The number of NGOs in Slatina Municipality is on the rise. In 2001, 17 associations and 2 foundations were registered, while in 2002, there were 20 associations and 2 foundations.

An efficient and sincere partnership was created between the Local Council and the Local Consortium for Development, Slatina, which implemented a total of 5 projects co-financed by the PHARE programmes to decrease unemployment levels, address environmental issues, and establish law consultancy centres for citizens.

Another partnership was established with the “Trebuie” Organisation, for which the Local Council has provided a space for the prevention of hospitalisation and the reintegration into the social

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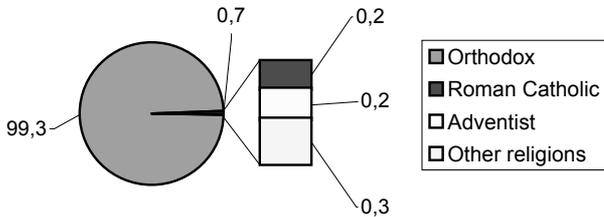
fabric of persons with psychological/physical disabilities.

Four organisations work in the domain of child protection: the “Adela” Foundation Bucharest; the Romanian-French Friendship Association, Ilt County; the “East European Children’s Assistance” Association; and the “HUG Romania” Foundation. These four organisations have collaborated with the General Department for the Protection of Children’s Rights.

In local public administration there is no actual record of NGOs with activities related to the improvement of the economic, social and cultural environment, etc. There is also no record of an associative structure among associations and foundations to help create community projects of a social, economic or cultural nature; each organisation acts on its own.

NGOs involved in social assistance and protection did not receive funds from the local budget because these NGOs did not provide the necessary documents in accordance with the law.

The distribution of religions is as follows:



The Orthodox Church is involved in the social field, carrying out the following activities:

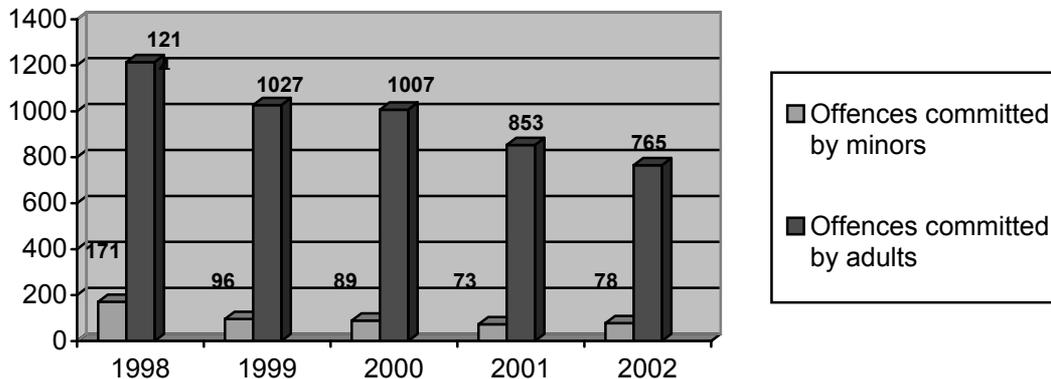
- Distribution of financial or material assistance to families at risk;
- Occasional speeches and sermons in medical and social institutions (hospital, army units, placement centres, care and assistance centre);
- Christmas carol concerts in medical and social institutions.

Religious Places

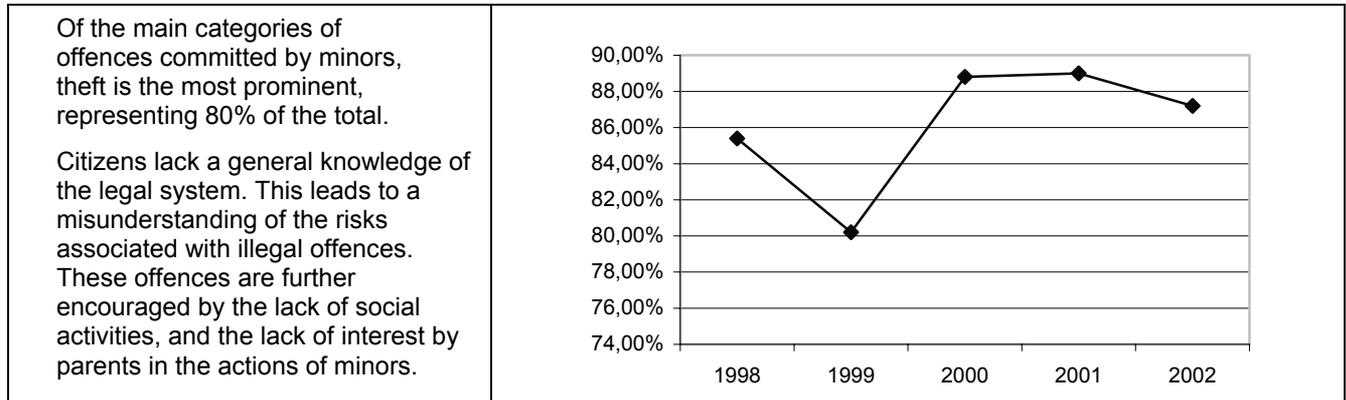
There are 13 religious places for the Orthodox church in Slatina Municipality, one Roman Catholic church, one Greek Catholic priest’s residence chapel, two Adventist buildings, one Baptist building, one Pentecostal building, and one Jehovah’s Witnesses building.

I.1.3.9. Public Order

According to statistics provided by the Police Department of the municipality, there has been a decrease in the rate of crime: while in 1998 there were 1,385 violations of the law, in 2002 these were reduced to 843. Of the those who committed violations in 1998, 14.1% were minors; this decreased to 10.2%, as illustrated below:



The frequency of theft as compared to other offences committed by minors.



SWOT Analysis for the Environmental Sector

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<p>Natural environment (diversity, variety); Forested area and geo-morphology of the surroundings; Attractive urban area; Positive tendencies for the reduction of pollution levels; High level of expertise in ecology; County plan and local plan of action for the environment; Establishment of institutions organised by: civil protection, disasters, and an active Environmental Inspectorate; Municipality cleanliness is organised, tasks are distributed; Functioning authorisation for municipal waste landfill in the process of being obtained; Extension programme for waste collection being implemented; Three functional deposits for industrial landfills already exist, and one being built; River Olt ensures industrial water for the municipality; Lakes near the river Olt, located in the city's surroundings, can be used for recreational purposes and fishing; Drinking water, sand, and pebbles supplies in the municipality's underground layers; Recent reduction in industrial pollution levels; Industrial platform is located at an adequate distance from residential areas, and the polluting effect upon the population is reduced; Knowledge of traffic levels on the main streets of the municipality.</p>	<p>Deterioration of the natural environment (air, water, soil); Continual operation of polluting industrial companies; Lack of conformity programmes for all polluting agents; Inefficient use of natural resources (water), worn out infrastructure; The municipality has the image of a polluted city; Industrial structure (metallurgy), with its specific impact in the city area; NGO and citizen inactivity and lack of interest (lack of organisational resources); Non-existent systems for integrated waste management (eco-management); Severe lack of use of ecologically friendly modes of transportation (bicycles), in suitable urban areas – lack of managed areas (trails, etc.); Insufficient local financial resources for the environment; Ignorance of European environmental standards ISO14000; Lack of protected areas within the municipality; Uncontrolled waste disposal; Calm atmospheric state and thermal inversions make the elimination of pollutants difficult; atmospheric pollutants therefore persist for long periods in the city's atmosphere; Heavy traffic in the city centre area and on Cireasov St. (where traffic levels are high) causing high levels of noise pollution during rush hour; Old landfill has not been covered.</p>

Opportunities	Risks
<p>Attract investors with financial resources to implement clean air technology;</p> <p>Implement environmental programmes/projects, financed by international organisations;</p> <p>Development in the area of non-polluting industries and services, of high technologies and high added value, including in the areas of Eco-Business, Recycling;</p> <p>Apply the principle “the polluter pays;”</p> <p>Renew the local technical educational system (ISJ Olt) with regard to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Losing control of the pollution phenomenon;</p> <p>Non-conformity of some agents/ human activities with environmental laws;</p> <p>Risks with regard to urban infrastructure (water, sewage) including areas for the collection/ release of water;</p> <p>Lack of use of strategies and small investments with a significant impact on environmental quality;</p> <p>Not meeting the requirements of the community acquis (costs for upgraded anti-pollution technology);</p> <p>Globalisation.</p>

SWOT Analysis for URBANISM AND LAND MANAGEMENT

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<p>Slatina is the county capital;</p> <p>Geographically central position in the county;</p> <p>It is home to all institutions of municipal interest, and most institutions of county interest;</p> <p>The population of Slatina Municipality surpasses 80,000 inhabitants (according to recent statistics);</p> <p>Municipality has twin cities abroad: Ispica (Italy), Nea Ionia Magnisias (Greece);</p> <p>Rich historical and cultural heritage;</p> <p>Architectural heritage in the old city centre;</p> <p>Most residential spaces are private property;</p> <p>Construction sector is well developed (especially private companies);</p> <p>Professional education in the field of construction (Industrial Construction School – Assembly);</p> <p>Existence of an Urban Master Plan developed in 1999;</p> <p>Urban development plans for parks, technological areas;</p> <p>Professional service for “Urbanism and Land Management,” at Slatina City Hall;</p> <p>Institutional capacity for creating and implementing projects;</p> <p>Existing transportation infrastructure;</p> <p>High number of automobile owners;</p> <p>Stop lights and management of traffic in central area (area of heavy traffic);</p> <p>Well structured drinking water distribution network;</p> <p>Well developed and well distributed sewage network;</p> <p>Feasibility study for the upgrading of the entire water distribution system;</p> <p>Feasibility study for the upgrading of the water purification station;</p> <p>Existing feasibility study with regard to the conservation thermal system;</p>	<p>State of degradation and lack of appreciation of the architectural, historical and cultural heritage;</p> <p>Urban Master Plan not up to date;</p> <p>Graduates of the specialised education system are not highly motivated;</p> <p>Poor quality of the roads;</p> <p>Traffic jams and deterioration of the municipal road network due to a lack of highways which would serve national and international through-traffic;</p> <p>Owners of buildings in the old centre are not open minded;</p> <p>Difficult access to tourist attractions (e.g. Clococirov Monastery, an integral part of the cultural and historic heritage);</p> <p>The parking area for public transportation vehicles is in a state of disrepair;</p> <p>Electric energy distribution system not high-quality: it is too small, and is not compatible with new equipment, it is worn out;</p> <p>Small number of telephone subscriptions, in the south-western area of Oltenia;</p> <p>The dormant thermal system in Slatina Municipality forces citizens to install individual heating systems in residences;</p> <p>Water distribution system, sewage system, and natural gas distribution system are not fully operational in new neighbourhoods, in suburbs, and in satellite communities;</p> <p>Drinking water distribution on peripheral streets is done without a waste water collection system;</p> <p>Linkages between the municipal and pluvial sewage systems;</p> <p>Highly worn out water distribution system;</p> <p>There are inadequate collector sewers which are not adequate for the entire volume of municipal and pluvial waste water;</p> <p>The risk of clogging in the sewage system due to the fact</p>

<p>A good natural gas distribution system; Distribution of electric energy covers 90% of the municipality's area.</p>	<p>that the thermal system in Slatina is dormant; High urban density and badly organised residential areas; Very few, or lack of green spaces in residential areas; Significant distance between the upper city and the closest park; Low number of playgrounds for children in residential areas; Low number of parking spaces in residential areas; Inspectors of the local administration cannot intervene in the case of illegal construction in areas which are not privately owned; Balconies of apartments are enclosed without legal consent and without City Hall authorisation; Residential buildings have illegally built roofs which do not respect any aesthetic rules; Shops on the ground floor of residential buildings do not have a common visual aspect; Unfinished buildings.</p>
Opportunities	Risks
<p>Public-private partnership; Opportunity to access financial sources collected in the local budget (projects, governmental sources, private sources, special taxes); External funding resources for the improvement and extension of the urban infrastructure; Strategic geographical position of Slatina Municipality on the Olt River; Proximity to the navigable sector of the Danube River; Optimal location for transit: E 574, one of the European roads which crosses Romania; Financing opportunities for the improvement of the basic infrastructure (structural funds which will be awarded beginning with 2007); Expansion of economic activities needs and may sustain the development of the urban infrastructure of Slatina Municipality; An existing legislative system to permit the intervention of local administration inspectors with regard to owners of buildings and areas where structural modifications are illegally carried out.</p>	<p>Insufficient financial resources; Lack of regional plans for modern automotive roads (highways, fast roads); Insufficient funds for financing or co-financing infrastructure work; Globalisation.</p>

SWOT Analysis for the ECONOMIC Sector

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<p>Privatisation of state-owned firms and restructuring of the city nearly finalised; Development of exports; Compelling activities carried out by CCIA OLT – organising fairs, economic missions nationally and internationally; Currently being implemented, the programme for improving SME management in Slatina Municipality; Representative public institution network; Adequate intra-urban telecommunications network; Development of lohn type services (clothing); Strongly represented services sector; Extensive network for financial–banking institutions.</p>	<p>Lack of investment capital; Existing active spaces are not used for commerce or other industrial activities; Lack of active associative structures; Low standards for services; The development of the “bazaar” type of commerce has a negative impact on the qualitative commerce; Lack of infrastructure in areas with potential for development; Weak qualifications of personnel employed in services; No resources for the formation of personnel employed in SMEs; Lack of specialised services to support businesses; Societies are not knowledgeable of requirements for accession to the European Union; Lack of knowledge of legislative system leads to ignorance of opportunities offered by this system.</p>
Opportunities	Risks
<p>Importance of the strong industrial production destined for export; Pre-accession financial tools destined for the development of the economic sector; National programmes supporting SMEs; Development in the field of consultancy; Local professional qualification centres.</p>	<p>Lack of financial stimulants; Rapid changes in the economic legislature; Bureaucracy; Excessive fiscal system; Insufficient research and projection facilities, which inhibits progress towards industrial activities with a high added value; Pedological-climatic conditions.</p>

SWOT Analysis for the SOCIAL Sector

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<p>Interest of local administration in establishing varied social services and providing adequate assistance for persons at risk; Personnel working in social assistance and guardian authority complete professional training (by attending post-secondary education in social assistance, law, and financial improvement courses financed by Slatina City Hall, etc.); Establishment of leadership and of the General Department for Child Protection for change; High number of requests for maternal assistance; Good collaboration between the County School Inspectorate, the County Agency for Employment, the Regional State Institute for Disabled Persons, Public Health Department, County Police Department; The arrival of specialists in the psycho-social and</p>	<p>Lack of a database recording the total number of persons found at risk in society (single elderly, children with no guardian, disabled persons) who need aid, assistance, and guidance; Lack of counselling centres where social specialists can provide guidance and assistance for persons at risk; Lack of funds for the construction of social housing; Weak information system of the Department for Social Protection and Assistance; No living spaces (residential) owned by the Local Council which can be used for the establishment of community services (day-care centres for the elderly, homeless shelters, etc.); There are no partnerships between the local administration and NGOs active in the social field;</p>

<p>rehabilitation fields;</p> <p>Some of the personnel of social interest institutions have pursued, of their own accord, post-secondary or university courses in the psycho-social field;</p> <p>The availability of families open to the reintegration of children, but in need of financial support;</p> <p>Most public buildings are renovated and need minimal investments in order to be adapted to different uses;</p> <p>Programmes are being implemented with foreign funding;</p> <p>Development of integrated medical services in order to increase the quality of healthcare, as well as the cost-efficiency ratio;</p> <p>Regular instruction for senior medical staff by organising courses at the Centre for Perfection, Bucharest, to increase the quality of healthcare;</p> <p>Develop and strengthen the activity of privatisation of medical units, specialist clinics and pharmacies;</p> <p>Restoration of medical offices;</p> <p>Establishment of a social-medical centre for persons with monthly income below the minimum wage;</p> <p>Provide free medical assistance for students;</p> <p>Provide powdered milk free of charge from local production for children aged between 0-1 years;</p> <p>Provide medications free of charge for the prevention of rickets in children and the treatment of anaemia in both children and pregnant women;</p> <p>Establishment of a family assistance and protection system – distribution of contraceptives free of charge to persons at risk: students, unemployed, persons with incomes lower than the minimum wage;</p> <p>Health protection and prevention of illnesses caused by environmental factors;</p> <p>Coordinated health educational activities by using specific tools within the Service for Promotion of Health and Health Education Programmes.</p>	<p>Insufficient number of personnel in the Department for Social Protection and Assistance, qualified in the social field (social assistants, psychologists, sociologists, etc.);</p> <p>Lack of home healthcare for the elderly;</p> <p>Large number of children in institutions;</p> <p>Low standards of living for the majority of the population;</p> <p>Inadequate services for the prevention of child abandonment and placement in institutions;</p> <p>A large number of children with specific needs (approx. 45% of the total number of children in institutions);</p> <p>Low educational levels of the population (manifested by high numbers of children in families) and ignorance of family responsibilities towards children;</p> <p>Specialised educational units and professional educational units are located in only one town of the county;</p> <p>Inadequate distribution of doctors and medical staff between medical offices and clinics, resulting in insufficient medical personnel in certain areas thereby not ensuring efficient medical care;</p> <p>Inadequate and insufficient medical equipment of acceptable standards in medical offices;</p> <p>Insufficient resources of the County Agency for Employment;</p> <p>Poor quality service offered to the unemployed by the staff of the County Agency for Employment;</p> <p>Difficulty in implementing activities of renovation, upgrading and provision with new equipment of medical offices.</p>
Opportunities	Risks
<p>Slatina Municipality Public Administration Strategy for establishing electronic public and social services in the municipality;</p> <p>The opportunity for personnel to participate in professional development courses;</p> <p>Emphasis in recent years on the development of social services;</p> <p>Current Romanian legislation in the social field;</p> <p>Romanian-Italian partnership organised by the Local Administration for the development of human resources;</p> <p>Establishment of a branch of the Social Assistance University, Bucharest, in Slatina Municipality;</p> <p>Experience gained by the “Trebuie” Organisation for Children and Adults with Special Needs, Olt branch, in the area of social integration for disabled persons;</p>	<p>Population unwilling to accept home healthcare;</p> <p>Increase in the number of elderly persons/disabled persons placed in institutions;</p> <p>Passive tendency of persons at socio-economic risk to accept the status quo;</p> <p>Lack of citizen involvement as volunteers in social activities;</p> <p>Lack of understanding on the part of Roma citizens of the importance of completing primary school;</p> <p>Disapproval of county strategy by counsellors;</p> <p>Insufficient allocation of funds to the implementation of the strategy in the coming years;</p> <p>Resistance to change by some personnel, especially unqualified or older personnel;</p>

<p>PHARE grant for the discontinuation of use of Placement Centres and replacing them with active measure services;</p> <p>Opportunity for personnel to participate in professional development courses within PIN, in operation since 2002;</p> <p>Ability for economic agents to help young persons after leaving placement centres owing to facilities offered by the law;</p> <p>Large number of children supported in their families by law no. 416/2001 regarding minimum income;</p> <p>OPA support for programmes aimed at prevention of child abandonment and placement in institutions;</p> <p>Olt County Council financing of 2.5 billion ROL from "Capital Spending," for the continuation of works related to "Slatina Household Group;"</p> <p>Involvement of international organisations in educating the personnel of the County Agency for Employment;</p> <p>Attraction of foreign funds for professional and career changes (e.g.: RICOP programme).</p>	<p>Lack of understanding on the part of the population with regard to the integration into society of children with special needs, which can lead to difficulty in the establishment of family homes in apartment buildings;</p> <p>Modification of legislature regarding child protection;</p> <p>Attitude of the unemployed towards actively seeking employment;</p> <p>Establishment of non-accredited firms which offer course with qualifications that are not recognised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity.</p>
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SWOT Analysis for the EDUCATION AND CULTURE Sectors

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<p>Availability of adequate school buildings with regard to the number of students;</p> <p>Good collaboration with the Local Council, which has resulted in the cleaning and upgrading of educational buildings;</p> <p>Managers are concerned with attracting foreign funding;</p> <p>Maintenance of high graduation levels among students;</p> <p>A decrease in the number of unregistered students, and a reduction in early school leaving;</p> <p>All schools have only qualified staff;</p> <p>High levels of student participation in school contests, with outstanding results at the national level;</p> <p>A significant number of expert staff in reform, understanding of curriculum, multiple fields of expertise, conflict negotiation;</p> <p>Internet connections in high schools;</p> <p>Establishment of a Documenting Centre at CCD level;</p> <p>Establishment of special facilities for children with special needs;</p> <p>Implementation of local programmes regarding: prevention of drug use, sexually transmitted diseases, trafficking of humans;</p> <p>Establishment of a good relationship between educational units and other local institutions active in education;</p> <p>Involvement of the mass-media in creating a positive image for school experiences;</p> <p>Ability and capacity of teachers to organise projects on different themes aimed at initiating reform in educational</p>	<p>A decrease in the percentage of students graduating from evening high school classes, professional school, complementary education, and post-collegiate education;</p> <p>The book collections of school libraries is old and does not meet the standards of new educational programmes;</p> <p>Decreased family interest in school related issues;</p> <p>Complete lack of use of existing equipment in schools and use of PCs only during computer science classes;</p> <p>Some schools do not benefit from adequate sports facilities (gymnasiums);</p> <p>Weakly equipped sports facilities;</p> <p>Lack of sports and recreational facilities which include green areas, accommodation, and training areas for athletes;</p> <p>Lack of infrastructure, spaces, and facilities necessary for the adequate hosting of cultural activities;</p> <p>Historical monuments are in need of preservation, conservation, and restoration works.</p> <p>Necessary acquisition of new computer equipment for the County Library, as well as introduction of a TINLIB programme, specific to libraries.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">curricula;</p> <p>An increase in the number of partnerships with European Community programmes;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Establishment of eleven psycho-pedagogical offices in schools;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renovation of two schools with PHARE funding;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Establishment of a well defined structure in Slatina Municipality of local sport institutions, resulting in a good organisation of specific sporting events;</p> <p>Outstanding results obtained by Slatina athletes at various national and international competitions illustrating the high preparedness and interest level of the athletes, as well as that of their coaches;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A high variety of sports at the municipal level;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Establishment of cultural institutions which ensure the proper management of cultural events;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cultural institutions have individual activity calendars, thereby allowing citizen access to a large variety of cultural activities;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Effective collaboration between cultural institutions with regard to the organisation of events and constant exchange of information for the maintenance of relationships and ensuring successful activities;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Good collaboration between cultural and sport institutions and forms of mass-media at the municipal level which allows for the informing of the public of events which are taking place and the results in sports competitions;</p> <p>The Olt County Library ensures a varied selection of books, both at its headquarters and its various branches, including: bestsellers, fiction, and specialised literature, documentary films, artistic films, and foreign language courses on CD and tape;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Internet connections for cultural institutions, and database access;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Qualified personnel for specialised work;</p> <p>Organisation of a variety of cultural events, aimed at a large and diverse audience.</p>	
Opportunities	Risks
<p style="text-align: center;">Tendency of private education to become a viable alternative to state-run education;</p> <p>Instalment of computer networks and equipment necessary to perform upcoming educational activities;</p> <p>Recruitment of a number of computer science experts able to teach many subjects;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Increase in the number of school partnerships, and an increased interest in European programmes of institutional development as well as in all forms of international cooperation;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recruitment of educators with outstanding results in student preparation for national and international contests;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Increased levels of organisation of cultural and athletic</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Decrease in school population;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Increase in the negative effect of visual media on the younger generations;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lack of informing the population regarding educational reform;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Decreased citizen interest in cultural activities;</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of historical buildings and monuments;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lack of investment in athletic facilities can cause their deterioration and leads to poor athletic performances;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Migration of professional athletes to bigger cities, where they benefit from better training conditions.</p>

<p>events in Slatina Municipality; Increased diversity in cultural and athletic activities aimed at a wider audience; Financing opportunities for the improvement of athletic facilities and for building new athletic facilities, as well as a stage for the “Eugen Ionescu” Municipal Theatre; Efficient use of culture and sport for the formation of youth in Slatina Municipality; Recruitment of qualified personnel for the coaching of athletes and for organising cultural events.</p>	
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I.2 OBJECTIVES

I.2.1. ENVIRONMENT

I.2.1.1 Improvement of Air Quality

Reduction of air pollution levels;

Improvement of the air quality in the proximity of industrial areas and processing areas to meet European standards;

Extension of green areas, protective against industrial pollution, in the north-eastern area of the municipality;

Management of squares in crowded areas in the centre of the municipality;

Reduction of the impact of road traffic on air quality;

Limit noise levels to within established norms, in accordance with STAS 11007.

I.2.1.2 Preservation, Protection and Efficient Use of Water Supply

Effective management of water reserves;

Maintenance and appreciation of surface water which crosses Slatina Municipality;

Adequate purification of waste water;

Eliminate risk of flooding of non-purified water into surface water;

Improvement and modernisation of purification and pre-purification stations on the Slatina industrial platform.

I.2.1.3 Effective Waste Management

Extension of the system for municipal waste pre-collection and application of recycling principles;

Development of a management strategy for municipal and industrial waste in accordance with sustainable development principles.

I.2.2 URBANISM AND LAND MANAGEMENT

Well-Balanced Sustainable Development of the Area and an Improved Urban Space Resulting in Raised Standards of Living for the Citizens

Efficient land use.

Summarising of the urban documentation for Slatina Municipality, including the plan for urban development, both medium and long-term;

Effective occupation of privately owned areas within the city borders by organising extensions to functional areas based on the Local Urban Plan.

Increased degree of urbanisation for peripheral areas of the city.

Modernisation of the infrastructure (streets, water, sewers, natural gasses) in the following areas: Cireasov, Satu-Nou, Saracesti, and Gradiste – Olt;

Expansion of green areas in the city on slopes where construction cannot be carried out;

Reduce noise pollution by creating road connections that bypass the city for heavy vehicles, with the following options: Oituz–T. Vladimirescu–Arcesti or Clocociov–Baraj.

Improved living conditions and housing construction.

Creation of a residential area by constructing houses financed by credits or personal resources;

Construction of rental homes for families or persons with social problems;

Extension and upgrading of utility networks in the newly established neighbourhoods (areas).

Integration into the European transportation system.

Proper road dimensions, as they are currently not large enough to handle heavy traffic, and the proper management of intersections;

Construction of streets in new residential areas, and financing of improvement activities for streets throughout the city;

Elimination of improvised parking spaces by constructing proper parking areas;

Improve the automotive parking to meet European standards and thereby making the public transportation more efficient.

Appreciation of architectural and historical monuments in Slatina Municipality.

Restoration of the old city centre;

Economic appreciation of the historic and cultural heritage.

I.2.3 SOCIAL

Improvement of public health

Development and expansion of medical assistance services, both preventative and curative

Uninhibited citizen access to medical services;

Ensure basic rehabilitation of patients in social-medical centres as well as community centres for neuro-muscular rehabilitation;

Development of infrastructure in the medical sector;

Establishment of an informational system and database necessary for following the biological evolution of citizens.

Fight against poverty and social marginalisation

Ensure minimum standards of living for all citizens;

Develop and implement community policies aimed at supporting persons and families at risk;

Fighting social marginalisation and ensure appropriate conditions for the spending of free time for single persons.

Child protection

Reduce the number of children placed in classic residential protective institutions;

Prevent child abandonment and placement of children in institutions;

Establish assistance and support services for youths over 18 years of age who leave the protection system and cannot be re-integrated into their families;

Development of a network of alternative services for children with deficiencies;

Strive to eliminate juvenile delinquency and the “street child” phenomenon, and prevent cases of child abuse and negligence;

Involvement of the local community in supporting families with children at risk;

Prevent abortions.

S L A T I N A***Efficient use of human resources***

Correlation of the industrial level of human resources with the opportunities created by the socio-economic development process of the municipality and of the county;

Increase motivation to learn certain professions for the appreciation of existing local resources;

Establish an informational system to determine the level of employment available in Slatina Municipality;

Establish an informational system regarding the work force in Slatina Municipality;

Establish a functional partnership between the local public administration and institutions active in the social sector in order to organise activities which ensure employment of the available work force;

Give access to available spaces administrated by the local public administration authority for associations and enterprises which hire local staff and give employment priorities to unemployed or persons at risk and benefiting from social assistance;

Encourage the public to choose educational paths in social institutions;

Stimulate the establishment of educational institutions for new professions or specialisations;

Strive to reduce work "off the books," through educating the citizens in seeking employment and educating employees in the risks related to hiring workers without proper legal documentation.

Development of public-private partnership for the creation of new social services

Alternative services to the hospitalisation of the elderly in homes for social assistance;

Support for the elderly in ensuring normal standards of living, so that it is not necessary for them to be placed in homes for social assistance;

Counselling for persons at risk and for legal carers in order to avoid the abandonment of the elderly as much as possible;

Development of social services at the homes of persons at risk.

Create a real sense of security within the community

Identification of causes which generate conflicts and which lead to family violence, and taking of the necessary measures to diminish these causes;

Establishment of anti-crime councils in educational institutions;

Development of collaboration between the police department and upper level educational staff for the prevention of crime;

Increased responsibilities for police staff so as to guarantee an environment of public order and security for the community;

Social reintegration for offenders who have served their sentences in order to avoid repeat offences;

Prevent juvenile delinquency through educational programmes.

Increase the role of women in the solving of community problems

Create programmes for the promotion of women in society;

Involve the participation of women in the public decision making process of social impact;

Establish a group of women, volunteer-based, to be consulted on the development of social community programmes.

Development of local institutional capacity for social protection and assistance, thereby assuming responsibility for the solving of social problems at the community level

Outline a social development strategy at a local level with the contribution of all local public administration authorities and decentralised services of the central administration;

Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the social development strategy at a local level;

Determine suggestions for modifications, completions, developments of normative documents in the area of social protection and assistance;

Implementation of a common measures plan for local public administration authorities and of other decentralised services of the central public administration in order to apply the laws regarding the social protection and assistance of persons;

Establish a partnership between the local public administration, institutions active in the social sector, and organisations of civil society in order to create a database necessary for the establishing of social risk factors, a partnership which will help organise community actions for the elimination of the identified risk factors.

I.2.4. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Improvement of the human resource formation process and the guarantee of an adequate degree of culture for all citizens.

Establishment of a professional school and cultural management;

Educational process to meet European standards;

Promotion of educational technologies based on electronic communication;

Establishment of an open education, meeting the current qualification needs, varied, and competitive;

Increase in the number of informative and professional counselling programmes for youth;

Stimulation of the establishment of private education facilities;

Expansion of the opportunities for permanent education;

Development of a university centre;

Promote the image of Slatina Municipality by organising cultural and athletic activities on an international level;

Expansion of international partnerships and collaborations in various fields: cultural, athletic, educational, etc.

Encourage exchanges of experience with similar institutions abroad;

Promotion and protection of the local cultural and historic heritage;

Creation of optimal conditions for the practice of sport for everyone and for performance sports;

Recruit performance athletes by offering post-secondary education in the field of physical education and sports;

Prevent alcohol and drug abuse, and the trafficking of human beings, through education in schools.

I.2.5. ECONOMY

Enhancement of the industrial sector in Slatina Municipality

Promotion of foreign investment;

Encouragement of non-polluting industrial activities;

Revival of small industrial traditions;

Continual support for existing industrial enterprises which are competitive in the field.

Development of the food industry

Establishment of family farms formed through the acquisition or the lending of agricultural areas;

Upgrade the technology of processing units for the food production industry;

Promotion of natural agricultural products.

Development of a tertiary sector with high quality services

Attract major retail and wholesale distributors which offer quality products and services at reasonable prices;

Pay special attention to environmental protection issues: depositing of merchandise, packaging, and waste formation;

Protection of the aesthetic architectural aspect of the facades of commercial spaces;

S L A T I N A

Improvement of postal services, expansion of landline telephone services;

Increase the levels of education and culture through the employment of IT technology and development of IT products and services.

Promote Slatina Municipality as a national tourist attraction

Identification of areas with tourist potential and proper management of these areas (Gradiste, Padurea Strehareti, the river Olt in the Slatina area, etc.);

Establishment of a Tourist Information Centre;

Creation of a web page, dedicated to tourism;

Promotion of athletic tourism (fishing and hunting).

Develop and modernise the transportation infrastructure

Restoration of automotive park for urban passenger transportation;

Restoration of the urban infrastructure for public transportation;

Restoration of bus station/garage;

Need identification and establishment of new stations in the urban public transportation system;

Street repairs;

Infrastructure development for new residential areas in the municipality.

Create a healthy business environment.

Support for SMEs in the production sector;

Increase the range of credit on offer to SMEs;

Collaboration with specialised organisations able to support the SME initiative;

Support for economic agents in the search for local and foreign partners.

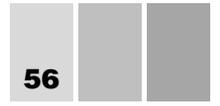
Development of labour force in accordance with the needs of the economic environment

Increase the general level of education and qualification in the commerce and services sector;

Creation of an organisational culture through competitive management;

Motivation of local community in monitoring own human resources;

Development of efficient forms of permanent education.



MUNICIPALITY

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1 MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The drafting of the development strategy of the city does not represent a new practice for the local public administration of Slatina Municipality. Strategic planning is the main tool on which Slatina local administration has based its activities since 2000. During the implementation of the proposed measures through the Local Programme 2000-2004, major changes took place in the local and regional socio-economic domain. These changes led to the adoption of operative measures and the creation of the strategy and the measures plan as proposed. In this process, Slatina Municipality City Hall has profited from the specialised technical consultancy provided by UNDP/NCSD.

During this process, the document gained new values, including for the first time the point of view and the project portfolio of local institutions, thereby using all local resources for the assurance of the sustainable development of the local community. As such, the Development Strategy, the Local Action Plan, and the Priority Project Portfolio are integrated in the strategies of other local institutions, as well as in the regional development strategy and the National Development Strategy.

Slatina Municipality City Hall, as the local authority, needs to strengthen its institutional capacity at all decision and execution levels for the achievement of the proposed objectives. This action implies not only the attraction of financial resources to meet the investment needs, but also an increase in the specialisation and level of expertise of human resources in concert with the implementation of standardised administrative procedures which will ensure optimal services for the citizens.

As such, public clerks from the public administration are enrolled in annual professional development courses organised by the National Institute for Public Administration or the Regional Centre for Continued Education for Local Public Administration – Craiova in the following fields:

- Organisation of urbanism and land management activities
- internal audit
- local taxes and fees
- concepts regarding European integration and regional development
- organisation and functioning of the local public administration
- public relations mass-media
- human resources in the public administration
- public acquisitions
- social protection in Romania
- investments – requirement for local development
- implementation of infrastructure projects financed by PHARE funds
- project management with EU funds in the area of regional development

Also for this reason, in 2003 the Slatina Municipality local administration implemented the following project: ***Institutional capacity development and professional advancement of the decision factors in the Local Council of Slatina Municipality*** (financed through PHARE 2000– Human Resources). This project aimed to increase managerial competency of personnel with decision making power in the Slatina Local Council.

20 people with leading positions in the Local Council of Slatina Municipality participated in this project; from a managerial point of view they were capable of actively contributing to the economic and social cohesion process.

Consolidation of institutional capacity is a long-term process in which the public administration needs to act in order to change the attitude of the public clerks towards the citizen, as well as transforming the organisation of the activity of the institution – from activities based on administrative and bureaucratic

structures, to functional structures – to satisfy the needs of the citizens.

To this end, the Slatina Municipality local administration is implementing the project **A network of ideas for a network of services** in partnership with “Europe for Europe” – Italy, and with support from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Law 212). The project is aimed at conveying the Italian experience in the area of public administration improvement through a pilot project within the local council of Slatina Municipality.

In the plan for institutional reform of 2000, incoming foreign funding sources were ensured through the establishment of the Service for European Integration and Foreign Cooperation within the Department for Human Resources. This service ensures local public administration access to foreign financial resources, and coordinates the implementation of projects with foreign funds and that of governmental programmes.

The following projects received foreign funds and were implemented at the level of the Slatina Municipality local administration:

1. ***Citizen involvement in public decisions - 1998***
2. ***Restoration of the water distribution system, Slatina - 1999***
3. ***Judicial consultancy centre for citizens***
4. ***Integrated management of solid waste - 2002***
5. ***Selective waste collection in Slatina Municipality – phase I: 2003-2004***
6. ***Working together for a cleaner city – 2003-2004***
7. ***Institutional capacity development and professional advancement for SME personnel in Slatina Municipality - 2003***
8. ***Socio-economic development of the Tudor Vladimirescu neighbourhood -2003***

9. Integration of children at social risk into public schools - 2004

10. Local integrated programme for social assistance for the elderly – 2004

11. Slatina European Information Centre

The sustainable development objectives for Slatina cannot be achieved without certain measures for urban development and regeneration. Development of the city took place in three phases (that before 1965, 1965-1989, and that after 1990), each of which had different influences on the way that Slatina looks today.

Slatina is a complex urban centre due to its historic centre, located in the lower part of the city, with apartment block type residential buildings dating back to the 1965-1989 phase, and the city's upper part, with modern buildings built after 1990 in the peripheral areas. This complex urban centre requires a strategy for regional development which emphasises the existing urban heritage, and ensures the harmonious and continuous development of the city.

II.2 FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The local budget reflects the development of socio-economic activities in Slatina Municipality and falls into the general framework of development for Romanian society.

Every year, the budget tries to achieve a balance between community needs and opportunities to satisfy these needs according to existing resources at the local level and foreign financial resources for the achievement of investment objectives which cannot be accomplished by the local administration alone.

Functional incomes and expenses of the local authority, together with those destined for public services, including development programmes, have a development as detailed in the following:

- Thou.ROL -

Indicator Name	Code row	Code indicator	Accomplishments	Programme	Proposals	Proposals	Proposals
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
INCOME - TOTAL	1	00.01	594,984,550	712,035,089	1,020,284,871	899,595,514	980,573,666
OWN INCOME - TOTAL	2	48.02	169,850,000	218,000,000	208,483,615	227,247,144	249,971,859
I. CURRENT INCOME	3	00.02	164,800,000	215,000,000	203,315,515	221,613,915	243,775,307
A. FISCAL INCOME	4	00.03	145,800,000	165,390,000	171,420,955	186,848,843	205,533,726
A1. DIRECT TAXES	5	00.04	117,050,000	144,440,000	137,299,190	149,656,118	164,621,729
A2. INDIRECT TAXES	25	13.00	28,750,000	20,950,000	34,121,765	37,192,725	40,911,997
B. NON-FISCAL INCOME	32	20.00	19,000,000	49,610,000	31,894,560	34,765,072	38,241,581
II. CAPITAL INCOME	50	30.00	4,500,000	2,000,000	4,860,475	5,297,918	5,827,710
III. SPECIAL DESTINATION INCOME	55	31.00	550,000	1,000,000	307,625	335,311	368,842
IV. AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	69	32.00	401,534,550	430,363,650	561,301,256	601,818,370	660,001,807
VI. SUBSIDIES	76	37.00	6,500,000	0	0	0	0
SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE BUDGET	77	37.02	6,500,000	0	0	0	0
SUBSIDIES FROM OTHER BUDGETS	81	39.02	0	0	0	0	0
VIII. RECEIPTS FROM LOAN REIMBURSEMENTS	85	42.00	0	0	0	0	0
IX. LOANS	88	44.00	17,100,000	15,000,000	0	0	0
X. AMOUNTS FROM EXTERNAL FINANCES	90		0	32,420,388	250,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
XI. AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	91		0	16,251,051	500,000	530,000	600,000
EXPENSES - TOTAL	95	50.02	594,984,550	712,035,089	1,020,284,871	899,595,514	980,573,666
I. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	145	51.02	45,800,000	58,900,000	43,238,286	47,129,732	51,842,705
EDUCATION	172	57.02	262,831,800	271,765,350	332,984,000	362,952,560	399,247,816
HEALTH	190	58.02	3,950,000	5,253,737	6,420,000	6,997,800	7,697,580
CULTURE, RELIGION, SPORTING ACTIVITIES	195	59.02	7,100,000	11,000,000	9,202,000	10,030,180	11,033,198
YOUTH ACTIVITIES							
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, APPROPRIATIONS, PENSIONS, BENEFITS, AND COMPENSATIONS (rows 232 to 244)	219	60.02	47,255,750	51,178,563	67,517,000	73,593,530	80,952,883
IV. SERVICES AND PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT, AND WATERS	245	63.02	178,405,000	135,000,000	255,092,960	288,041,971	316,846,169
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	287	67.02	146,000	166,000	214,000	233,260	256,586
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	297	68.02	19,700,000	62,700,000	21,293,000	23,209,370	25,530,307
OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIONS	310	69.02	700,000	0	535,000	583,150	641,465
VI. OTHER ACTIONS	323	71.00	1,600,000	6,000,000	3,745,000	4,082,050	4,490,255

Indicator Name	Code row	Code indicator	Accomplishments	Programme	Proposals	Proposals	Proposals
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
XI. TRANSFERS	347	84.00	0	1,000,000	535,000	583,150	641,465
XII. LOANS GRANTED	356	86.00	0	0	0	0	0
XIII. INTEREST PAYMENTS AND OTHER EXPENSES	363	88.00	8,736,000	10,200,000	4,288,000	1,724,000	680,000
XIV. LOAN REIMBURSEMENT	391	90.00	18,210,000	34,200,000	22,808,000	7,820,000	7,820,000
XV. RESERVE FUNDS	403	95.00	0	1,000,000	1,605,000	1,749,450	1,924,395
XVI. SPECIAL DESTINATION LOANS	409	96.00	550,000	0	307,625	335,311	368,842
XVII. EXPENSES FROM LOANS	410		0	15,000,000	0	0	0
XVIII. EXPENSES FROM EXTERNAL FUNDS	411		0	32,420,388	250,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
XIX. EXPENSES FROM AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	412		0	16,251,051	500,000	530,000	600,000
XX. EXCESS / DEFICIT	437	98.00	0	0	0	0	0

II.3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

II.3.1. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Create optimal conditions for practice of sports for all and for performance athletics	Build gymnasium in the Radu Greceanu Collegiate Institute	S.B.+ L.B.	359,500	7 months	Slatina Local Council	National Investment Company	National Investment Company Slatina Local Council
2.	***	Build gymnasium in the Carol I National Agricultural Collegiate Institute	S.B.+ L.B.	340,100	7 months	Slatina Local Council	National Investment Company	National Investment Company Slatina Local Council
3.	***	Build gymnasium in the Nicolae Titulescu Collegiate Institute	S.B.+ L.B.	334,400	7 months	Slatina Local Council	National Investment Company	National Investment Company Slatina Local Council
4.	***	Build gymnasium in the General School No. 7	S.B.+ L.B.	332,000	7 months	Slatina Local Council	National Investment Company	National Investment Company Slatina Local Council
5.	***	Renovate sport arenas of schools	L.B.+ A.S.	1,500,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
6.	***	Build multi-use room with 1000 seat capacity	S.B.+ L.B.+ A.S.	2,000,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
7.	***	Upgrade "May 1st" sports	L.B.+ A.S.	15,000,000	5 years	Slatina Local		Slatina Local Council

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No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
		and recreation facilities				Council		
8.	***	Consolidate gymnasium of General School No. 3	L.B.	250,000	1 year	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
9.	Promotion and protection of local cultural and historical heritage	Organise "Ion Minulescu days"	L.B. + P.B.	5,000	Annual	Slatina Local Council	Olt Cultural Centre County Library County History Museum	Slatina Local Council
10.	***	Organise "Slatina Days"	L.B. + P.B.	40,000	Annual	Slatina Local Council	Olt Cultural Centre I.S.J. Olt County History Museum County Library Olt County Archive Department	Slatina Local Council
11.	***	Organise "Expoflora"	L.B.	10,800	Annual	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
12.	***	Build summer theatre	L.B.+ A.S.	50,000	2 years	Automotive and construction school	Slatina Local Council	Automotive and construction school
13.	Promote exchange of experience with similar institutions from abroad	Organise cultural display "Eugen Ionescu Days"	L.B. + P.B.	10,000	Annual	Slatina Local Council	"Eugen Ionescu" Cultural Society, Department for Culture, Cults, and Cultural Heritage, Olt Cultural Centre, I.S.J. Olt, foreign partners	Slatina Local Council
14.	Promote the municipality's image by organising international cultural and athletic activities	Organise the festival "People from Olt, and the rest of the world"	L.B. + P.B.	18,900	Annual	Slatina Local Council	County Library, County History Museum, Olt Cultural Centre	Slatina Local Council
15.	***	Organise "Călușul Românesc" Festival	L.B. + P.B.	13,200	Annual	Slatina Local Council	I.S.J. Olt, Slatina Children's Palace, Olt Cultural Centre, County Library	Slatina Local Council, I.S.J. Olt
16.	***	Organise "Europe Day"	L.B. + P.B.	15,000	Annual	Slatina Local Council	Olt County Prefecture Olt County Council I.S.J. Olt	Slatina Local Council, Olt County Prefecture
17.	Provide professional educational and cultural management	Professional development programme for school principals, counsellors	P.B.	300	Annual	I.S.J. Olt	C.C.D. C.J.A.P.	I.S.J. Olt
18.	Modernisation of educational process to meet European standards	Provide schools with educational material; connect all schools to the internet; teacher involvement in projects and programmes initiated by MECT in various educational fields (e.g.	S.B.+P.B.+L.B.+A.S.	200,000	3 years	I.S.J. Olt	Slatina Local Council	I.S.J. Olt Slatina Local Council

No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
		MATRA)						
19.	***	Consolidate the Radu Greceanu Collegiate Institute - wings B and C	L.B.	400,000	3 years			Slatina Local Council
20.	***	Frequent repairs in schools	L.B.	1,200,000	annual	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
21.	Promote educational technologies based on electronic communications	Introduce A.E.L. system in Slatina schools	S.B.	Unspecified	1 year	I.S.J. Olt		I.S.J. Olt
22.	Increased number of informative and professional counselling programmes for youth	Educational and professional counselling for young graduates	P.B.	300	Annual	I.S.J. Olt	A.J.O.F.M C.J.A.P.	I.S.J. Olt
23.	***	Implement psycho-pedagogical tests for students, by C.J.AP specialists	P.B.	300	Annual	I.S.J. Olt	A.J.O.F.M. C.J.A.P.	I.S.J. Olt
24.	***	Educational choices fair	P.B.	1000	Annual	I.S.J. Olt	A.J.O.F.M. C.C.I.A. County Library	I.S.J. Olt
25.	Open educational environment, meeting current needs, varied to make it competitive	Provide schools with educational software, edited by MECT, for all subjects	P.B.	Unspecified	2 years	I.S.J. Olt		I.S.J. Olt
27.	Varied and extended permanent education options	"Your chance festival" – Student and teacher book launch; initiate partnership programmes between schools and permanent education institutions	P.B.	200	Annual	I.S.J. Olt	County Library A.J.O.F.M. C.C.D. Olt County Department for Culture, Cults, and National Heritage	I.S.J. Olt MECT
28.	Develop Slatina university centre	Establish student club on the campus of Carol I (Consolidate wing C)	L.B. +A.S.	300,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council	Agricultural and Veterinary Medicine University, Bucharest	Slatina Local Council
29.	Expansion of international partnerships and collaborations	"Cities and water" – School project, Comenius 1	P.B. + A.S. (Socrates National Agency)	2,870	2 years	General School no. 3 Slatina	Jules Rieffel High School (France) Antonio Meucci High School (Italy)	I.S.J. Olt Socrates National Agency
30.	***	"La recuperation du patrimoine" – school project, Comenius 1	P.B. + A.S. (ANS)	3,100	3 years	Radu Greceanu Collegiate Institute	ICOF (Lyon France) Julian Zarco High School (Spain) Allain Gerbault High School (France)	I.S.J. Olt ANS
31.	***	"From oral to written, to build the critical spirit of the future European citizen" – school project, Comenius 1	P.B. + A.S. (ANS)	800	1 year	Nicolae Titulescu Collegiate Institute, Slatina	La Providence Private High School, (France) Scuola Media Via de	I.S.J. Olt ANS

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No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
		project, Comenius 1					Rochis, (Italy) IES Montserrat Roig, (Spain)	
32.	***	"EDUCA Forum" – school project, Comenius 1	P.B. + A.S. (ANS)	2,870	1 year	Ion Minulescu Collegiate Institute	Gueo Milev School, (Bulgaria) IES Diego de Siloe, (Spain) Ipsia Calapso, (Italy) ISICSMT, (Italy)	I.S.J. Olt ANS
33.	***	"School in Europe" – school project, Comenius 1	P.B. + A.S. (ANS)	2,870	3 years	Constantin Brancoveanu General School, Slatina	Integrierte Gesamtschule Kastelstrabe, (Germany) Albert Camus Perpignan Collegiate Instiute, (France) Kaunatas Vidusskola, (Latvia)	I.S.J. Olt ANS
34.	***	"Foreign language education for TIC use in the teaching of languages" -Leonardo da Vinci programme, measure: "Informatik"	P.B. + A.S. (Leonardo da Vinci)	12,110	1 year	Teachers' House, Slatina	Primrose Publishing-Wethersfield Cambridge, (England)	I.S.J. Olt LDV
35.	***	PHARE TVET 9405	P.B. + A.S. (PHARE)	18,000	1 year	Grupul Școlar Agricol Carol I – Centrul de Resurse	MECT Slatina Local Council	I.S.J. Olt MECT
36.	***	PHARE TVET 010801; PHARE TVET 010803	P.B. + A.S. (PHARE)	545,400	2 years	Grupul Școlar Construcții mașini Slatina	MECT Slatina Local Council	I.S.J. Olt MECT
37.	Development of work force in response to economic demands	Build high school workshops	L.B. + A.S.	600,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council	I.S.J. Olt C.C.I.A. economic agents	Slatina Local Council
38.	Fight against alcohol and drug consumption, and against human trafficking, through education	"Through education, towards education"- county prevention programme	B. P.	1,000	Annual	I.S.J. Olt	County Police Inspectorate Red Cross Department of Public Health O.I.M. Romanian Anti-drug, Anti-terrorist Association, Olt	I.S.J. Olt

II.3.2 ENVIRONMENT

No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Reduce air pollution levels	Upgrade the collection and purification system for gasses released from the electrolysis halls of S.C. ALRO A.S.	P.B.	6,500,000	4 years	S.C. ALRO A.S.		S.C. ALRO A.S.
	***	Upgrade the collection and purification system for gasses released from the anode sections of S.C. ALRO A.S.	P.B.	3,500,000	4 years	S.C. ALRO A.S.		S.C. ALRO A.S.
	***	Upgrade the collection system for released gasses – anode sections, S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.	P.B.	4,500,000	4 years	S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.		S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.
	***	Provide air filters for CIMMA mills from SFENPA, electric oven no. 5	P.B.	1,500,000	1 year	S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.		S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.
	***	Provide filters for the dust clearing system from the SFENPA workshop	P.B.	1,200,000	1 year	S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.		S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.
	Expansion of green areas that protect against industrial pollution in the north-eastern part of the city	Create protective green curtain in the industrial area of Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	1,500,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Fall within noise level norms established by STAS 11007	Create ring roads for heavy traffic: - DC 90A Banului–Cuza Voda–Vailor–Artileriei–Cireasov–Pitesti; - D J 677 B Cimitirului–Drum Stroe–Oituz–Pitesti.	S.F. + L.B.	2,200,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Reduce impact of road traffic on air quality	Upgrade public transportation system in Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	1,500,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Effective water resource management.	Upgrade water distribution system for Slatina Municipality in order to protect natural water resources	L.B. + A.S.	2,500,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Expand the water distribution system in the Clocociov neighbourhood	L.B. + A.S.	500,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Expansion of sewage network and establishment of micro-purification station for the Cireaşov-Satu Nou areas	L.B. + A.S.	1,500,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Expand sewage network in Clocociov neighbourhood	L.B. + A.S.	1,500,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council

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No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Maintenance and effective use of surface water crossing Slatina Municipality	Regulate and enclose the river Sopot	L.B. + A.S.	1,000,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Enclose Valea Urlatoarea	L.B. + A.S.	1,700,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	De-clogging of the river Strehareti	L.B.	500,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Restructuring the slope of the Strehareti deontological park - cemetery	L.B.	300,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Management and expansion of the Aleea Oltului park including the lakes	L.B. + A.S.	1,500,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Ecological management and reconstruction of the Valea Clocociov	L.B. + A.S.	3,500,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Effective purification of waste water	Upgrade and extend the purification station for Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	3,500,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Reduce risk of flooding of unpolluted waste water into surface water	Create integrated system for the monitoring of pollutants released in surface waters	L.B. + A.S.	500,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Upgrade purification plants on Slatina industrial platform	Modernise waste water purification plant for S.C. ALRO A.S.	P.B.	500,000	4 years	S.C. ALRO A.S.		S.C. ALRO A.S.
	***	Modernise waste water purification plant for S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.	P.B.	1,500,000	4 years	S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.		S.C. Electrocarbon A.S.
	***	Modernise waste water purification plant for de S.C. ALPROM A.S.	P.B.	900,000	4 years	S.C. ALPROM A.S.		S.C. ALPROM A.S.
	Reduce risk of polluting surface, subterranean, and soil waters from improper municipal and industrial waste disposal	Management of landfill for municipal waste, Slatina	A.S.	6,500,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Create ecological landfill to ensure industrial waste deposit from SC ALRO SA	P.B.	1,800,000	1 year	S.C. ALRO A.S.		S.C. ALRO A.S.
	***	Waste collection from existing landfill for S.C. RODHOS S.R.L. Campina	P.B.	2,500,000	3 years	S.C. RODHOS S.R.L. Campina		S.C. RODHOS S.R.L. Campina
	***	Conclude work on landfill for industrial waste deposit for	P.B.	1,900,000	3 years	S.C. RODHOS S.R.L. Campina		S.C. RODHOS S.R.L. Campina

No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
		S.C. RODHOS SA Campina						
	***	Expand selective pre-collection system for municipal waste by applying recycling principles	L.B. + A.S.	1,000,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Ecological reconstructions in Slatina area	Ecological reconstruction of municipal landfill in the area of S.C. ALPROM A.S.	L.B. + A.S.	750,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Management and expansion of the zoo and adjacent lakes at Strehareti, ecological reconstruction of the Strehareti forest and management of recreational area	L.B. + A.S.	4,000,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Reconstruction of Dealului Gradiste and management of recreational area	L.B. + A.S.	6,500,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Develop administration plan for industrial and municipal waste in Slatina Municipality	A.S.	500,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Upgrade road infrastructure on Gradiste–Oltului streets	L.B.	225,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Improve environment in the Slatina industrial area (create road infrastructure and gas distribution network: Cireasov–Satu Nou–Saracesti)	L.B. + A.S.	2,000,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council

II.3.3 Social

No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Development and expansion of preventative medical services	Health counselling centre for citizens	L.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	100,000	1 year	D.S.P. Olt	Slatina Local Council; S.C. Salubris A.S.; S.C. ACETI S.A; Olt County Agency for Environmental Protection; Health mediators; O.P.C. Olt; D.S.V. Olt; Individual medical offices	D.S.P. Olt

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	***	Health education for children and youth	S.B.+P.B.	20,000	1 year	D.S.P. Olt	Department for Social Protection and Assistance; Slatina Local Council; Slatina Municipality Police; Health mediators; I.S.J. Olt	D.S.P. Olt
	Ensure uninhibited access of all citizens to medical services	Community rehabilitation centre for citizens (in-patients for patients with chronic illnesses)	S.B. + A.S.	100,000	4 years	D.S.P. Olt	Slatina Local Council; interested investors	D.S.P. Olt;
	Integral rehabilitation of patients in social-medical centres and in neuro-motor community centres	Active rehabilitation centre for persons with motor disabilities	A.S.	160,000	1.5 years	Org. "Trebuie!"	D.S.P. Olt; County Council; Slatina Local Council	Dutch foundations for Eastern and Central European cooperation
	Development of medical infrastructure	Suitable climate in surgery ward by installing air conditioning	L.B.+ S.B.+ P.B. + A.S.	10,000	1 year	D.S.P. Olt	County Council; S.B.; Slatina Local Council; interested investors	-D.S.P. Olt;
	***	Establish competitive medical centre equipped with computer-tomogram equipment for digestive and bronchial endoscopies, etc.	L.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	2,000,000	4 years	D.S.P. Olt	Slatina Local Council; interested investors	D.S.P. Olt;
	***	Detoxification and counselling centre	L.B.+ S.B.+ P.B. +A.S.	100,000	1 year	D.S.P. Olt	Slatina Local Council; interested investors; associations and foundations	D.S.P. Olt; Slatina Local Council
	***	Adequately equipped school medical offices	L.B.+P.B.+ S.B.+A.S.	10,000	1 year	D.S.P. Olt	Slatina Local Council; foreign investors; school medical offices	D.S.P. Olt
	***	Evaluate impact and risks of environmental factors on public health	L.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	300,000	2 years	D.S.P. Olt	Slatina Local Council; County Agency for Environmental Protection; foreign investors	D.S.P. Olt
	Ensure minimal living standards for all citizens	Guarantee minimum income	L.B.+ S.B.	400,000/year	permanent	Slatina Local Council	County Council; D.M.S.S.	Slatina Local Council
	***	Provide emergency assistance	L.B.	45,000/year	permanent	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Support young talents	L.B.+ A.S.	10,000/year	permanent	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Information and counselling centre	L.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	6,000/year	Starting with 2004, 2nd semester	Slatina Local Council	A.J.O.F.M.; D.G.M.S.S.; Slatina Municipality Police; D.G.P.D.C.	Slatina Local Council
	***	Emergency centre	L.B.+ S.B.+ P.B.+ A.S.	600,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council	County Council; DSP – Olt; interested investors; foreign partners	Slatina Local Council

	Establish and implement community policies to support members of families at risk	Create social map of Slatina Municipality	L.B.	30,000	1.5 years	Slatina Local Council	D.G.M.S.S. Olt D.P.A.S.	Slatina Local Council
	***	Construction of group homes for disabled persons	L.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	500,000	4 years	"Trebuie!" Organisation	County Council; Diocese; Slatina Local Council	Slatina Local Council; County Council
	Fight against social marginalisation and ensure conditions for the spending of free time by single persons by organising specific community activities	"I can do it" – organise cultural/athletic activities for the social integration of disabled persons in the municipality	L.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	1,500	annual	"Trebuie!" Organisation	Slatina Local Council; County Council; Diocese	Slatina Local Council; County Council
	Reduce the number of children in classic residential protective institutions	Expand the network of professional maternal assistants by 39 persons	C.B.+A.S. (PHARE)	140,130	1 year	D.G.P.D.C.		D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Establish a family-type home for children aged 0-3 years	C.B.+ A.S. (PHARE)	75,685	1 year	D.G.P.D.C.		D.G.P.D.C.
	Prevent child abandonment and placement in institutions	Provide material support to prevent placement of children in institutions, and support reintegration into family (approx. 120 children/year)	C.B.+ A.S.	20,900	Beginning with 2003	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; Romanian-French Friendship Association, Olt	D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Create public education campaigns regarding the role of the family in child development	C.B.+ A.S.	2000 /year	4 years	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; Authorised private organisations	D.G.P.D.C.
	Organise assistance services and support for youth over 18 who on leaving the protective system cannot be reintegrated into families	Creation of a database illustrating the post-institutional evolution of youth	C.B.+ A.S.	Volunteer based	Beginning with 2004	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; Authorised private organisations	D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Counselling centre for social and professional integration	C.B.+ A.S.	15,000/year	Beginning with 2004, 2nd term	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; Authorised private organisations	D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Temporary residence centre for youth from orphanages, until they find a permanent place to live	C.B.+A.S.	74,000	1 year	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; PHARE	D.G.P.D.C.

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	Development of a network of alternative services for children with deficiencies	Network of professional maternal assistance specialised in caring for children with deficiencies	C.B.+ A.S.	59,700		D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council	D.G.P.D.C.
	Reduce juvenile delinquency and the "street child" phenomenon, as well as preventing child abuse and negligence	Computerised system for the monitoring of child abuse and negligence	C.B.+ A.S.	Volunteer based	Beginning with 2004, 3rd trimester	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; Authorised private organisations	D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Establish a new emergency phone line	C.B.+A.S.	Volunteer based	2003, 4th trimester	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council	D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Upgrade the emergency receiving centre for children	C.B.	90,000	1 year	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; economic agents	D.G.P.D.C.
	Involve the local community in supporting families at risk	Establish a volunteer network to record child abuse and negligence		Volunteer based	annual	D.G.P.D.C.	Slatina Local Council; local community	D.G.P.D.C.
	***	Goods donation centre for families at risk		Volunteer based	2 years	D.G.P.D.C.	Slatina Local Council; local community	D.G.P.D.C.; Slatina Local Council
	***	Partnerships with economic agents to offer priority employment to families at risk		Volunteer based	annual	D.G.P.D.C.	Olt County Council; Slatina Local Council; economic agents	D.G.P.D.C.; Slatina Local Council
	Establish an information system for recording the number of unemployed persons in Slatina Municipality	Counselling and information centre for persons looking for employment	L.B.+ C.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	15,000	1 year	A.J.O.F.M.	Slatina Local Council; D.G.M.S.S.	Slatina Local Council; A.J.O.F.M.
	Establish a partnership between the local public administration and institutions working in the social sector to organise employment recruitment for the unemployed	Information centre for persons looking for temporary work abroad	L.B.+ C.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	10,000	3 year	A.J.O.F.M.	Slatina Local Council; Office for the Migration of Labour Force	Slatina Local Council; A.J.O.F.M.
35.	***	SLATINA – local partnership for labour and social protection	L.B.+ A.S.	46,850	2 years	Slatina Local Council	A.J.O.F.M.	Slatina Local Council; Financer
36.	Professional counselling in schools	Organisation of high school seminars to discuss the need to develop the social assistance system with youths (students/ high school graduates).	L.B.	200	annual	Slatina Local Council	D.G.M.S.S.; I.S.J. Olt	Slatina Local Council

37.	Alternative services to the hospitalisation of the elderly in care and social assistance centres	Development of home care services offered to the elderly	L.B.+ A.S.	9,000	Annual, beginning 2004 – 4th trimester	Slatina Local Council	D.G.M.S.S.; Care and assistance centre	Slatina Local Council; D.G.M.S.S.
38.	Development of residential social services for persons at risk	Residential recovery programme for the disabled	S.B.+ L.B.	10,000	1 year	“Trebuie!” Organisation	D.S.P. Olt; I.S.J. Olt; D.G.P.D.C. Olt; Slatina Local Council	Slatina Local Council
39.	Development and implementation of community policies to support persons and families at risk	Socio-economic and cultural development of the Roma community in Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	7,000,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council

II.3.4 AND LAND MANAGEMENT

No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Create urban documentation for Slatina Municipality including the plan for medium and long-term development	Creation of Urban Master Plan for Slatina Municipality.	L.B.	125,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Creation of urbanism framework for Slatina Municipality	L.B.	75,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Creation of Regional Urban Plan for Slatina Municipality	L.B.	75,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Creation of digital map of Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	200,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Build rental housing for persons and families at risk	Renovation of SCADT apartment buildings and equip them with rental apartments for youth	L.B.	730,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Building of social housing on Macului Street	L.B. + A.N.L.	660,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council	National Housing Agency	Slatina Local Council
	***	Building of five rental apartment buildings in the Textilistului neighbourhood	L.B. + A.N.L.	10,900,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council	National Housing Agency	Slatina Local Council
	***	Building of rental homes on Basarabilor St.	L.B. + A.N.L.	1,200,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council	National Housing Agency	Slatina Local Council
	Continue to build new residential buildings for the citizens of Slatina Municipality	Creation of feasibility study regarding the apartment block complexes P+4	L.B. + A.S.	50,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Renovation of facades of residential buildings	L.B. + A.S.	2,500,000	8 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council

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No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Creation of residential type areas by building houses from credits and private sources	Building of 50 individual residential houses including necessary utilities with mortgaged credit in the Textilistului neighbourhood	L.B. + A.N.L.	400,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council	National Housing Agency	Slatina Local Council
	Increased degree of urbanism in peripheral areas of the city	Construction of rental housing in the Steaua Rosie area (bl. 19E)	L.B. + A.N.L.	1,980,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council	National Housing Agency	Slatina Local Council
	Restore the city's urban image	Restoration in residential areas (parking lots, children's playgrounds, pedestrian paths, urban buildings, green areas)	L.B. + A.N.L.	1,230,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Enlargement and restoration of thermal points in Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	3,000,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Eliminate improvised parking spaces and establish proper parking lots	Perform feasibility study regarding the construction of new parking lots (above ground and underground)	L.B. + A.S.	1,000,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Corresponding enlargement of automotive roads which are inadequate in size, and proper management of intersections	Management and enlargement of the following streets: P.S. Aurelian St.; Salcamului St.; Zorleasca St.; Prof. Alexe Nicolau St..	L.B.	341,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Establishment of streets in new residential areas and complete restoration of city streets	Restoration of the following streets: Alis Botez St. Almasului St. Poet Dumitrana St. Izvorului St. Maraeati St.	L.B.	405,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Development and modernisation of traffic infrastructure	Sheltered stations, equipped with illuminated advertising billboards	L.B. + A.S.	70,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Modernisation of traffic infrastructure in Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	3,800,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Restoration of the old city centre	Modernisation of the old city centre of Slatina Municipality	L.B. + A.S.	6,000,000	6 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council

II.3.5 ECONOMY

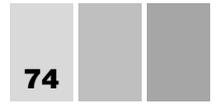
No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Development of a tertiary sector with high quality services	Electronic payments of local taxes and fees	L.B. + A.S.	90,000	1 year	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Build a supermarket	P.B.	1,600,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A., investor	Slatina Local Council
	***	Establish local commercial regulations	L.B. + A.S.	10,000	1 year	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	***	Expansion of the landline telephone network, cable television where it does not exist, and fibre optics network in the whole city	P.B.	Unspecified	3 years	Local cable television operator		Local cable television operator
	***	Infrastructure for the development of IT in Slatina Municipality –software	L.B. + A.S.	150,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	Establish a healthy business environment	Create an Internet portal to ensure local economic promotion of the city	L.B. + A.S.	10,000	1 year	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A., partner firms in the IT field	Slatina Local Council
	***	Information centre for both the local and regional economic environment	L.B. + A.S.	300,000	4 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	***	Development of local economy through international exchanges of experience	L.B. + A.S.	120,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A., Slatina local SME associations	Slatina Local Council
	***	SME development through the improvement of managerial values	L.B. + A.S.	35,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A., Slatina local SME associations	Slatina Local Council
	***	Preparing the Olt County business environment for European integration and its effect on Romania	P.B. + PHARE, FONDUL EUROPA	47,000	1 year	C.C.I.A.	Owners' Federation in Olt County	ADR 4 S-V Oltenia
	Development of food industry	Evaluation, identification of agricultural coops not in use and their reintegration into the economic circuit	B.L. + A.S.	50,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council	C.J., C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	***	Organise public and private agricultural producers in associations – advantages and disadvantages	B.L. + A.S.	5,000	1 year	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	C.C.I.A.; Slatina Local Council
	Development of services sector/Development of agricultural and food industry	Modernisation of greenhouse activities	B.L. + A.S.	100,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council
	Development of infrastructure and modernisation of transportation	Development of local public transportation system	B.L. + A.S.	300,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council		Slatina Local Council

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No.	Specific objective	Project title	Financing source	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
	Development of labour force in accordance with the needs of the economic environment	Professional development in tourism	BP + PHARE CBC	65,000	6 months	C.C.I.A.	Industrial workers' association in Plevna – Bulgaria	Ministry for European Integration
	***	European economic information centre	P.B. +PHARE	55,000	1 year	C.C.I.A.	Romanian Business School Foundation, Slatina Students' Association, "Olt Renaissance" Association	ADR4 S-V Oltenia
	***	Preparation and placement centre in the services sector	L.B.+ A.S.	70,000	2 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A., A.J.O.F.M.	Slatina Local Council
	***	SME development by improving managerial values	L.B.+ A.S.	400,000	5 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	Promotion of Slatina Municipality as a national tourist attraction	Centre for the preservation and promotion of local and regional traditions	L.B.+ A.S.	70,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	***	Regional tourism in the Olt area	L.B.+ A.S.	100,000	3 years	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	Attraction of foreign investment	Investors' guide to Slatina Municipality	L.B.+ A.S.	20,000	1 year	Slatina Local Council	C.C.I.A.	Slatina Local Council
	Correlation at the industry level of human resources with socio-economic development opportunities for the municipality and the city	Business Centre	L.B.+ C.B.+ S.B.+ A.S.	20,000	2 years	A.J.O.F.M.	C.C.I.A.; I.S.J. Olt; Slatina Local Council	Slatina Local Council; A.J.O.F.M.

S.B. – State budget
L.B. – Local budget
C.B. – County Budget

P.B. – Proper budget of institution which proposes the project
S.F. – Special funds
A.S. – Attracted sources



MUNICIPALITY

III. PRIORITY PROJECTS

III.1 Projects in the URBANISM sector

1. CREATION OF URBAN MASTER PLAN FOR SLATINA MUNICIPALITY

Justification:

The Urban Master Plan is a directing and operational regulation tool in urbanism.

Since it includes short-term policies, it must be updated regularly and correlated with the provisions of the Management Plan for the National, Local, or County Area.

Beneficiaries: community as a whole.

Project Objective:

Draft urbanism documentation for Slatina Municipality, including both medium and long-term perspectives for urban development.

The project will have many effects, affecting not only the urban sector, but also the economic, social, and environmental sectors:

- Efficient use of areas;
- Division and distribution of zones according to the function of each area – residential, industrial, commercial;
- Improved general aspect of the municipality;
- Improved automotive and public transportation traffic;
- Creation of a framework for the division and distribution of zones of the industrial sector (economic activities);
- Reduction of existing and potential environmental problems;
- Prioritise possible opportunities.

Results

- Identified requirements regarding the development of the city;

- Establish functional directions for development in each land segment;
- Land delimitation according to provisions of plans for land management.

Main Activities:

- Draft proposal for funding and receive funding approval;
- Approved budget;
- Organise auction and contract executing agent;
- Presentation for Urbanism Commission and acquire general approval;
- Inform public and public consultation;
- Endorsement;
- Approval;
- Attract financial resources from state budget;
- Execution.

Estimated Value: 125,000 Euros

2. RESTORATION OF THE OLD CITY CENTRE OF SLATINA MUNICIPALITY

Justification:

Slatina was established over 2000 years ago, as a Roman fort, becoming an important commercial and administrative centre in the nineteenth century. The old city centre continued to be an active socio-economic centre until the end of the 1960s, when new city foundations were created. The demography of the city changed, as over 50,000 people were drawn to the industrial sector. The old historic city centre was neglected from a tourist point of view, and is currently inhabited by people with very low income (retired persons, beneficiaries of social aid, etc.).

Many historic monuments are concentrated in the old city – the City Hall building, the Court House, private homes, etc. This project aims to renovate and restore building facades in the old city centre in order to create an environment attractive to tourists.

The stabilisation of Slatina’s economy became apparent mainly through the presence of the largest aluminium producer – ALRO. The local economy is

dominated by the industrial sector (mostly aluminium production and processing). However, the private sector has branched out through the establishment of providers of varied economic activities: light industry, constructions, commerce, services.

This important tourist location could contribute to economic expansion, representing an important objective on a local level.

Direct Beneficiaries: inhabitants of the old city centre.

Indirect Beneficiaries: community as a whole.

Project Objective

Restoration of old city centre – Preservation of historic and cultural heritage of Slatina.

Take advantage of the existing historical potential to reintegrate the old city into tourism circuits.

The Projects' Impact is related to urbanism, and the social and economic sectors:

- Restoration of the historical area of the city and its reintegration into the city's socio-economic life;
- Attract the interest of both Romanian and foreign tourists to the municipality;
- Preservation of historical and cultural heritage of the city;
- Improved living conditions for inhabitants of the old city centre.

Results:

- A restored old city centre, which will become a tourist attraction and a nucleus of local economic activities (especially commerce, services, and recreation);
- The project will act as a way to attract Romanian and foreign tourists to the municipality;
- Restoration of the old city centre as a focal point for economic and cultural activities;
- Preservation of historical and cultural heritage of the city.

Main Activities:

- Hold a contest for finding possible solutions to the restoration of the old city centre;
- Contract executing agent for project;
- Approved budget;

- Acquire urbanism documentation regarding façade restoration of the buildings in the historic centre;
- Carry out restoration work for building facades;
- Restore access roads to the historic centre;
- Upgrade public illumination system, while maintaining the specific historical style;
- Improved automotive traffic in the area;
- Establish measures regarding the renewal of commerce historically specific to this area.

Estimated Value: 6,000,000 Euro

3. MODERNIZATION OF THE TRAFFIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN SLATINA MUNICIPALITY

Justification:

The needs of these projects fall under the following categories: logistic, social, economic, and urban.

Logistical needs – automotive traffic on the main roads of Slatina Municipality, especially during rush hours, flows badly and creates traffic jams mostly in terms of:

- Heavy traffic in the city centre;
- Blocking of automotive traffic on main roads due to illegally parked vehicles;
- Lack of organised public transportation stations in some areas; as a result, busses/trolleybuses stop in the middle of the road, blocking traffic for the duration of the stop.

Social needs

- Heavy traffic flow causes significant delays to local and regional transportation (which crosses the municipality), for passengers and merchandise;
- In Slatina Municipality, there are ramps for disabled persons only on the main streets; the Local Council plans to extend these facilities.

Economic needs

Heavy traffic causes economic losses in the form of delays, increased gas consumption; these factors have a negative impact on the quality of life.

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Urban needs

The urban planning of 1965-1985, during which period Slatina's population tripled (from 20,000 to 75,000), only foresaw a small portion of the existing vehicles. Currently, there are 210 vehicles for every 1,000 inhabitants, as compared to the above period when there were only 30 vehicles for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Due to the exponential growth of private parking following 1990, the number of organised parking spaces has become insufficient. This has led to the practice of illegal parking (on pavements or on street lanes), especially on main roads. Vehicles can therefore only use one lane for driving instead of two, and pedestrians are forced to walk around cars parked on the sidewalk. These are phenomena which contribute to the slowing or blocking of road traffic.

Project Objective:

Restoration and modernisation of the traffic infrastructure in order to facilitate economic development in Slatina Municipality.

The project will have many effects: - economic, social, urban, and environmental:

- Rush hour traffic drivers will benefit from controlled traffic flow and hence reduced driving times;
- Establishment of paid and free parking lots, which will serve over 3,000 drivers;
- Establishment of access ramps and other facilities, which will serve approximately 580 disabled persons in the municipality, thereby allowing them access to socio-economic points of interest in the city;
- Prohibition of vehicle parking in green areas, on street lanes, and on sidewalks.

Main Activities:

The activities proposed in this project are mainly aimed at restoration and modernisation work for the road infrastructure in Slatina Municipality.

Through maintenance and repair work, parking lots will have high levels of comfort and security according to urban needs. The type of work necessary for the repair of parking lots varies depending on their current state; it will include: infrastructure, concrete additions, and supra-structures. The type of maintenance (design of parking spaces, line placement) will be established based on topographic studies. The sizes

and placements of parking spaces and of lanes will be established in accordance with current legislature. Maintenance work is aimed at a surface of approximately 55,890m², which represents approximately 2,690 parking spaces.

Roadside parking spaces involve work on the pavements (increased curb height, breaking sidewalk foundations, and disposal of excavated material), as well as the enlargement of the driving lanes.

The construction of roadside parking spaces further implies the drawing back of the pavement by 2m as compared to the initial pavement, including the installation of new concrete curbs on the pavement edges. The roadside parking spaces will therefore occupy a total length of 19m along the street, including traffic entry and exit areas for public transportation vehicles, and the roadside parking spaces will extend 2 m into the width of the current pavement.

The works necessary for the creation of access ramps for disabled persons imply the construction of slopes in the pavements, near pedestrian crossings.

These road infrastructure restoration works will be carried out over a length of 10km of belt roads around the city, destined for heavy traffic.

Estimated Value: 3,800,000 EURO

III.2 Projects in the SOCIAL Sector

4. SOCIAL MAP OF SLATINA MUNICIPALITY

Justification:

Slatina has a high number of persons at risk. These persons are recorded with the Department for Social Assistance and Protections as beneficiaries of social rights given by the current legislation. Causes are diverse, and depend on the concentration areas of persons at risk. In these "red areas of the city," neighbourhoods where these persons represent a high percentage of the population, social protection measures must be implemented. Methods can be established to support these persons/families, as well as preventative action to avoid some negative

phenomena associated with social risks (family violence, excessive alcohol consumption, etc.).

This will be implemented with the aid of the Department for Labour and Social Solidarity, and with the volunteer-based participation of students of the University for Social Assistance and Sociology.

Ways to combine with other measures: The project follows the implementation of social protection measures initiated by the local administration in order to ensure the minimum individual income, resulting in the regional division of the city according to the frequency of social problems.

Beneficiaries: Persons at social risk, community as a whole

Project Objective: Development and implementation of a community policy to support persons and families at risk.

Social Impact: Prevention of negative social incidents, activities in the areas with high rates of persons/families at risk for the elimination/reduction of causes which lead to citizens entering difficult situations.

Main Activities:

- Identification of persons/families at social risk;
- Identification of causes which lead to social risk for citizens;
- Creation of social map.

Estimated Value: 30,000 Euro

5. TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CENTRE FOR YOUTHS OVER 18, WHO LEAVE THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND CANNOT BE REINTEGRATED INTO FAMILIES

Justification:

The establishment of this centre fulfils one of the proposed objectives for 2004, namely the creation of social services aimed at educational, occupational, and social integration for youths aged over 18, who

leave the social protections system and cannot be reintegrated into families.

It is necessary to establish this centre given the large number of children in institutions and the fact that authorised private organisations active in the area of child protection are few in Olt county and their services are not available to youth who leave the social protection system.

Project Objective:

The establishment of a temporary residential centre answering the social and professional needs of youths over 18 years of age who leave the social protection system and cannot be reintegrated into families (12 youths in 2004).

Social Impact:

- Provide social services for 12 youths aged over 18, who leave social placement centres in the county and cannot be reintegrated into families;
- Provide three employment opportunities (centre staff);
- Ensure social and professional autonomy for youth who leave social placement centres in the county and cannot be reintegrated into families;
- Public opinion sensibility and community involvement in supporting services of this type (through support received from Local Councils and economic agents in finding accommodation and employment).

Main Activities:

Activities for the proper functioning of the centre include:

- Self-care educational activities: shopping for food and meal preparation, personal hygiene, home cleanliness, and financial administration;
- Counselling and support activities regarding family, professional, and social integration of youth;
- Educational and professional development activities for the centre's staff, including access to specialised educational and legislative materials.

Estimated Value: 74,000 Euro

6. NETWORK OF PROFESSIONAL MATERNAL ASSISTANTS SPECIALISED IN CARE OF CHILDREN WITH DEFICIENCIES

Justification:

The 20 professional maternal assistance specialised in caring for children with deficiencies will directly contribute to the release of 20 children from the “St. Joachim and Ana” Slatina placement centre. This centre is identified as the second institution scheduled to be closed within the County Plan for closing all residential institutions and the County Strategy for children at risk (2001-2004).

Project Objective:

Promote the rights of children with deficiencies to grow up in a family environment, through the creation and development of this alternative service: the network of professional maternal assistants.

The project will have the following social impact:

All actions carried out within the framework of this project aim to satisfy the needs of the target group – children with deficiencies, deriving from the “St. Joachim and Ana” Slatina placement centre, and children with deficiencies from throughout Olt county. The project aims for:

- Development of relationships between child and professional maternal assistant;
- Specialised care and education (by applying a personalised intervention plan);
- Rehabilitation and reduction of deficiencies (through specialised care: physical therapy);
- Social integration of these children.

Main Activities:

Specific activities include:

- Activities related to child relationships:
 - Care giving (intimate space, according to the age and personal needs of the child; adequate food – both qualitative and quantitative; personal hygiene and regular medical examinations);
 - Socialisation/education (convey basic knowledge, involve child in assistant's family-related activities, develop relationships between the child and the community);

- Communication by providing a “parental model;”
- Ongoing education of the professional maternal assistant (participation in regular workshops for professional development).
- Activities related to relationships with other professionals within the DGPDC:
 - Collaboration for the creation of personalised intervention plans;
 - Communication of any changes in the situations of children or assistants;
 - Collaboration on the regular evaluation of staff activities.
- Educational and informational activities, organised in accordance with maternal assistants' debates organised by the DGPDC, providing access to scientific information sources related to the education and care of children with deficiencies.

Estimated Value: 59,700 Euro

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMILY-STYLE HOME FOR CHILDREN AGED 0-3 YEARS

Justification:

Analysis of the local situation led to the County Plan to close old residential institutions, with the “Prichindel” placement centre (orphanage) being the first institution scheduled for closing.

The family-style home for children aged 0-3 years represents a short-term solution for those children who cannot be cared for by their maternal families and for whom no alternative solutions have been found.

Project Objective:

Promote the rights of children at risk, aged up to 3 years to grow in a family-style environment by creating and developing this alternative service.

Social Impact:

- The family-style home for children, by satisfying the primary needs of children, will contribute to the harmonious development and growth of each child;
- The growth and education of each child, individually, will contribute to the development of individual characteristics, develop behaviour and affection, and recuperate delayed speech caused by placement in institutions;

- This project will help to reintegrate children into the community, leading to an increased capacity in the children to have relationships with others and to adapt better to the surrounding environment;
- This service aims to help families at risk, to increase the degree of responsibility of parents, and to decrease the number of children abandoned at birth.

Main Activities:

Specific activities include:

- Care giving (create an optimum environment for child development, guaranteeing proper food, personal hygiene, prevention of illnesses);
- Educational, social, developmental activities (development of behaviours and beliefs, enhance affection, develop communication skills);
- Counselling for child reintegration into natural or foster family;
- Ongoing professional development activities for staff of family-style home (participation in regular workshops for professional development) within the DGPDC.

Estimated Value: 75,685 Euro

8. BUILD OUTDOOR THEATRE

Justification:

In Slatina Municipality there are 12 primary schools and junior high schools, and 9 high schools, with a total of 20,000 pupils actively involved in extracurricular activities – cultural and artistic. This area represents one of the main interests of the teaching staff.

To apply the artistic aptitudes of the students, the following have been established within the framework of the Slatina Children's Palace: 20 modern dance groups, rhythmic gymnastics, and ballroom dancing; 9 folk dance groups; and 7 choirs; 3 instrumental-vocal groups.

Within the Slatina Machine Construction School there are several artistic groups: the "Plai de dor" folklore

ensemble, winner of numerous county and national festivals and contests, ballroom dance groups, modern dance groups, theatre groups, vocal and popular music groups.

Given that these groups rehearse in bad conditions (in sports gymnasias, or school cafeterias) and that there is no youth theatre in Slatina, it is necessary to build a summer theatre.

The project is in keeping with the local administration's strategy to support the educational process.

Direct Beneficiaries: youth in the local educational system

Indirect Beneficiaries: community as a whole

Project Objective: Promotion and protection of the cultural heritage of Slatina Municipality.

The project will have the following social impact:

- Renewal of the Slatina Municipality tradition of holding performances in the open air;
- Develops student interest in discovering and maintaining local cultural and traditional values;
- Encourages student participation in extracurricular activities, allowing them to discover new artistic interests and aptitudes;
- Promotes the ongoing desire of students to learn and be active;
- Contributes to the development of local personalities, creative, efficient, and responsible;
- Encourages youth initiatives related to cultural and artistic activities;
- Develops the partnership between the local authority and the community;
- Facilitates youth access that of the population in general to cultural activities.

Main Activities:

The following activities are related to the construction of the outdoor theatre:

- Establish project;
- Construct structure;
- Provide theatre facilities;
- Management of surrounding area.

Estimated Value: 50,000 EURO

9. MODERNISATION OF THE “1 MAI” SPORTS AND RECREATION COMPLEX

Justification:

The Slatina Municipality local administration pays special attention to the practice of sports and physical education, whether independent or organised, which improves physical fitness and spiritual health and helps with the achievement of good results on all levels.

The local public administration supports athletics and provides the organisational and material conditions for the practice of sports in the municipality, giving priority to youth as a form of social integration.

To this end, it is necessary that the population have at its disposal adequate spaces for the practice of various sports.

The opportunity to take over the “1 Mai” sports complex (located at 2 Aleea Oltului St.) arose last year through H.G. 1099/2003, thus coming under the authority of the local administration and being registered under nr. 241/23.12.2003 in the inventory of goods belonging to public domain of Slatina Municipality.

The “1 Mai” sports complex consists has: a total surface area of 91,646m², containing 40,946.73m² covered by structures, including the main stadium, stadiums 2 and 3, and connected areas (wardrobes, bathrooms, etc.) and other specific facilities related to athletics. The total area, buildings and facilities, is suitable for the development of an intricate sports complex, offering the possibility to practice a great variety of sports.

Connection to other projects: The area immediately neighbouring the river Olt is intended for the building of an integrated recreational complex. For this there is an already existing outdoor swimming area and a recreation park near Valea Oltului.

Beneficiaries: youth in Slatina Municipality and the community as a whole.

Project Objective:

Provide optimal conditions for the practicing or sports for all and for performance sports, organise competitions at both national and international levels.

Social Impact:

- Gives opportunity for the practice of new sports;
- Provides accommodation for athletes during training periods, training camps, national and international competitions;
- Creation of a conference room, which will serve for seminars related to athletics;
- Provides optimal conditions for the physical training of athletes;
- Encourages youth sports initiative;
- Provides a healthy environment for the development of the individual and group personalities;
- Contributes to socialisation among youth.

Main Activities:

For the modernisation of the “1 Mai” sports complex, the following investments are necessary:

- Upgrade the heating system;
- Upgrade the sewage system;
- Build a surrounding fence, over a length of 2 km;
- Renovate sanitary installations in the bleachers, and wardrobe facilities;
- Renovation of the roof of the official box;
- General improvement of the entire surface of the complex;
- Build a hotel for athletes;
- Replace bleachers;
- Management of recreational area;
- Management of tennis court;
- Create roller blade ramp, snowboard half pipe;
- Improve football fields 2 and 3;
- Modernise the weightlifting room, sauna, wardrobe facilities, conference room;
- Provide electronic scoreboard;
- Upgrade lighting system;
- Projection.

Estimated Value: 15,000,000 EURO

III.3 Projects in the ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Sector

10. EXPANSION OF THE SEWAGE NETWORK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A WATER PURIFICATION MICRO-STATION FOR THE CIERASOV AND SATU NOU NEIGHBOURHOODS

Justification:

Given existing environmental protection legislature, water distribution may only be carried out in concert with a sewage system which collects municipal waste water and together with a water purification station. Creation of the sewage system and the purification station for the Cierasov and Satu Nou neighbourhoods will be effected following the regulations of the Urban Master Plan and the economic and social development strategies for the area.

Beneficiaries:: Inhabitants of the Cierasov and Satul Nou areas

Project Objective: - Improved environmental factors in the Cierasov - Satul Nou areas

The project will have the following social and environmental impact:

- Provide quality standards of living as imposed under current laws through the mechanical-biological purification of waste water from both neighbourhoods;
- Increased comfort levels and improved quality of life for the inhabitants of the Cierasov and Satul Nou neighbourhoods.

Activities:

The main work planned for the sewage network involves the pumping stations and the chambers. The pumping stations will consist of chambers for the accumulation of water until a certain level is reached, at which point a specific sensor will trigger the functioning of the pumps, creating a higher exit debit than the entrance debit into the chambers.

The purification station will be placed at the intersection of Podgorilor and Eroilor streets, and will be responsible for the filtering of the following:

- solid bodies and sand;
- mineral and organic suspended substances;
- mineral and organic dissolved substances;

The technical plan of the purification station includes the following structures and installations:

- waste water pumping station;
- mechanical-biological methodology for the filtering of mineral and organic suspended and dissolved particles, and installation for the deactivation of organic materials found in mud;
- method for mud dehydration;
- management hall, including spaces for several utilities: staff room, washroom, analysis laboratories.

Estimated Value: 1,500,000 EURO

11. ESTABLISH LANDFILL FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE FROM SLATINA MUNICIPALITY

Justification: The depositing of municipal and street waste in the existing landfill located in the south-south-eastern part of Slatina Municipality can cause surface and subterranean water pollution – Milcov River (Urlatoarea Valley) - as well as pollution of the soil. Biodegradable waste reaches surface water, and through decomposition, negatively influences water quality from a chemical and bacteriological point of view. Subterranean water quality is influenced by the infiltration of the groundwater layer, which leads to its being unusable for water supply to the area. Since it passes through waste deposits, the water transports a variety of chemical, organic, and inorganic substances to the lower part of the deposit. The incineration and decomposition processes of organic materials (especially in the summer) create fumes and make the landfill a permanent source of unpleasant odours. Municipal waste deposits have also created ideal conditions for the breeding of insects, rodents, and the establishment of bird colonies feeding on waste from the deposit. The insects and rodents are transmitters of infectious diseases, thus creating a source of disease for the population in the area. Furthermore, the capacity of the existing landfill has been exhausted as the landfill has already been in use since 1990.

Direct Beneficiaries: inhabitants of the Clocociov area

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Indirect Beneficiaries: community as a whole

Project Objective: Ensure good environmental factors in the Clocociov area

The project will have social, environmental, and economic impact:

- Minimise risk of water infestation, both surface and subterranean, caused by the depositing of municipal and street waste;
- environmental protection (soil, water, subterranean water) through the area's impermeability, drainage of filtered water, and establishment of a pluvial water collection system;
- create new employment opportunities;
- diminished costs related to municipal waste management by reducing deposited waste through sorting and composting by up to 50%;
- longer operational period for the landfill.

Connection to other similar measures: The project is integrated in the local administration's strategy in the area of solid waste management currently being implemented through the establishment of the environmental Local Action Plan. The project is a complementary measure to the selective waste collection system in Slatina Municipality - first stage - which will be implemented in 2004.

Main Activities: The solution for the municipal waste landfill consists of building a pilot selection and composting station for municipal waste and municipal type industrial waste next to the landfill. This will lead to a better quality of deposited waste. It will occupy a surface of 10.5ha.

Technical Description:

Pilot station

The proposed technology includes the following main functional stages:

- receipt of raw municipal waste;
- mechanical preparation for delivery to selection and composting lines;
- automatic selection of ferrous materials;
- manual selection of recyclable materials;
- composting of organic materials, lightly fermented, from municipal waste.

The compost selection station will occupy a surface area of 8,800m².

The capacity of the pilot station will be:

- municipal waste: 76t/day-22,900t/year;
- industrial waste with municipal characteristics and street waste: 12t/day-3,600t/year.

The components of the pilot station for selection/composting are:

- maintenance team;
- weight bridge;
- section for the receipt of raw municipal waste;
- section for mechanical preparation;
- section for the selection of reusable materials;
- deposit for reusable materials;
- chamber for the fermenting of compost;
- depositing platform for raw compost;
- depositing platform for processed compost;
- transformation post;
- cleaning station for garbage trucks;
- filter for fats and oils, for the cleaning station, for garbage trucks.

In order to minimise the negative environmental impact imposed by the construction and use of the pilot station, the following measures have been taken into consideration:

- provide the necessary industrial water for technical uses and for use against possible fire; this will be ensured by two deep wells;
- waste water deriving from the garbage truck and container cleaning station will be passed through a filter of fats and oils;
- measures against corrosion of metallic materials caused by the aggressive waste decomposition products resulting from waste fermentation.

The landfill itself will consist of 7 depositing areas, defined by dams with of variable heights, and will have a total surface area of 78,800m².

Access roads and paths will occupy a surface area of 3,850m², and green spaces will cover a total of 14,205m².

Estimated Value: 6,500,000 Euro

12. RECONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CLOCOCIOV VALLEY

Project Location: The casing for the collection of pluvial water will be placed along the Clocociov Valley, from the Court House building to Banului Street, which intersects the valley via a river. The municipal sewage pipeline will be placed parallel to the casing for pluvial water, on both sides of the casing, until the intersection with Banului street, after which they will form one strain along the valley until reaching the water purification station. The park area will be established on the right bank of the Clocociov valley, near Izvorului Street.

Justification:

The uncontrolled development of the Clocociov neighbourhood could have negative effects on the “Clocociov Monastery” tourist attraction, which is over 500 years old. As it is located on the bank of the valley, it can be affected by the presence of municipal wastewater in the river’s water.

In order to address this situation, the local administration has created an investment plan for the reinforcement of the valley’s slopes. A small pond has been created near the monastery, its source being the Clocociov River itself.

In order to conclude the urban work in this area, it is necessary to embark on new ecological reconstruction work in the Clocociov neighbourhood.

Direct Beneficiaries: local inhabitants

Indirect Beneficiaries: the community as a whole

Project Objective: the ecological restoration / renovation of the Clocociov area

The impacts of this project are urban, social, and environmental:

- Establishment of a residential area;
- Creation of a park and its management;
- Increased standards of living for local inhabitants;
- Stimulate the development of the area from all points of view;
- Sewage in the Clocociov valley;
- Improved environmental factors.

Activities:

The work planned can be divided in the following categories:

- Collectors for municipal sewers;
- River enclosure and drains;
- Restoration of park, walkways, and paths.

The urban-architectural idea for the restoration project of the park will see use of the upper platform of the river enclosure as a pedestrian axis, also for bicycle use, accessible via bridges from both sides over the longitudinal drainage canals.

The Clocociov Valley area will be provided with urban details and architectural assets, which will give the feeling of an urban park. In the area surrounding the lake, a metallic fence will be installed made of metal wire panels. The ensemble will be connected to a public illumination network with lamps with three sources of light and with dwarf lamps.

It is proposed that the park be ornamented by a variety of plant species, especially indigenous ornamental trees, adapted to the area’s conditions. Through the planting of trees of various heights, the transversal and longitudinal aspect of the valley will be emphasised. Through mass plantings, shaded areas will be created for rest or children’s playgrounds.

Estimated Value: 3,500,000 Euro

III.4 Projects in the ECONOMY Sector

13. INFORMATION CENTRE FOR THE LOCAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Justification:

In Slatina Municipality there are 4,382 economic agents, of which 2,446 are SMEs providing 11,738 work places. A negative factor is the high level of unemployment: in Slatina there are a total of 2,887 registered unemployed and 533 families benefiting from social aid to ensure their minimum monthly income.

In recent years, it has become apparent that the available work force can be employed by SMEs, “the

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catalysts of local development,” which have the capacity to adapt easily to market changes.

In order to ensure the development of the local business environment, it is necessary to employ active measures to support the development of local SMEs. This includes providing the necessary information with regard to the development of the local, regional, national, and international economy, including information on upcoming business opportunities, and presentations of local opportunities for potential investors.

The local administration aims to establish an information centre for local SMEs, in partnership with the Olt Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.

The centre’s activities will include the establishment of information departments by domain for the local business environment, the support of local economic agents in finding partners or business opportunities, as well as providing the necessary information for potential foreign investors.

Connection to other similar measures: The local administration of Slatina Municipality has introduced the identifications of 60 local SMEs into the European Union “Trade Point” network and the “Partner Search Database” through the project “Institutional capacity development and professional advancement of SMEs in Slatina Municipality.” The Olt Chamber of Commerce and Industry provides such services on a regular basis and the institution receives information from CCI A Valcea and the nearby EuroInfoCenter, which opened this year.

Implementation: partnership between the local public administration and the Olt Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Beneficiary: the local economic environment, the community as a whole

Project Objective: Services for the local business environment

The project will have an economic impact:

Informing economic agents about upcoming business opportunities.

Energising the local business environment.

Attract investors through promotion of the local economy.

Main Activities:

- Identification of local partners, establish communication and exchange of necessary information;
- Hiring of necessary staff to run the centre and its financial resources;
- Establish the space for the Information Centre for the local business environment;
- Provision of equipment and connection to utilities (if it does not already exist), including telecommunication;
- Internet connection;
- Promotional activities for the centre and its activities.

Estimated Value: 300,000 EURO

14. ELECTRONIC PAYMENT OF LOCAL TAXES AND FEES

Justification:

The project aims to implement an electronic payment system for local taxes and fees in the Slatina Municipality City Hall.

The proposed system will bring major advantages to the community: citizens and economic agents will be able to obtain information and to pay their taxes to the local budget without leaving the headquarters of the local administration by simply accessing the City Hall web page.

In the project, electronic application for electronic payment will be acquired (via the internet) for local fees and taxes, as well as the provision of equipment necessary to provide this service: computers, equipment for the computer network.

The project includes participation in specialised courses for the staff of the Economic Department of Slatina Municipality that will be involved in the use of this application.

Technical assistance in the project’s implementation and instruction of staff in using the application will be provided by the supplier of the application for local taxes and fees.

Potential users of the system will include all individuals with bank accounts and legal persons with financial debts towards the local budget.

Integration with other similar measures: The project is integrated into the information policies of the local public administration of Slatina Municipality, complementing the project “One network of ideas for one network of services,” which is currently being implemented in City Hall with financing from the Italian Government.

Project Objective: Offering superior quality services for the citizens

The project will have a social and economic impact:

- Modern collection service for local taxes and fees, offered in electronic format;
- Clearer organisation and internal functioning of the local tax and fees service;
- Better service for the public relations department and better assistance for citizens;
- Reduction of stress, loss of time, and expenses for tax payers.

Main Activities:

The following activities are included in the project:

- Acquire tax and fee application form in electronic format, in accordance with current legislation;
- Acquisition of computers, and other technical components for the implementation of the application;
- Implementation of payment in electronic format of local taxes and fees;
- Theoretical and practical courses for staff that assist in the local tax payment system.

Estimated Value: 90,000 EURO

15. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR IT DEVELOPMENT IN SLATINA MUNICIPALITY

Justification:

The market for information products is dynamic both in Romania and abroad, and it generates an increasing turnover every year (where value added tax represents a significant part of the turnover). The high levels of activity in this market are based on the constant and varied demand for software products.

In the local software market, supply and demand are relatively low compared to existing economic activity and the potential of the market, given the prevalence of software products across the world (Microsoft Windows and Office applications, financial and accounting programs, or integrated software solutions for businesses).

Local software companies are few, small, and not well known; this situation does not allow them to develop together with the expansion of the local economic environment and with available opportunities.

The experience of other cities has demonstrated that the development of the local SME sector in the current context generates demand for information products and services (web design, e-commerce, computer design, etc.) together with software products used for databases to record client-producer relationships and monitor enterprise development. This guarantees the ingredients necessary in company development in this field.

Another segment of the software market insufficiently exploited is that of software products and services for the public administration. In recent years, the public administration has begun to get involve with information technology, thus representing an opportunity for software design companies. Until now, the public administration has not been able to collect information in electronic format, using paper and classic archiving, which takes up space and create areas difficult to manoeuvre in. Thus it is predicted that within a short period of time, electronic recording of data will be implemented.

The project aims to provide the necessary conditions for the development of local software design companies by providing rental spaces.

Direct Beneficiaries: local software firms

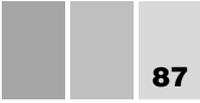
Indirect Beneficiaries: local institutions and the local economic environment

Project Objective: The development of information technology in Slatina Municipality

The project will have an economic impact:

- Development of the services sector in Slatina Municipality by providing proper infrastructure;
- Support for the development of local economy by providing software services.

Main Activities:



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- Identification of spaces which can be managed for rent to software companies (approximately 600m²), or the building of office spaces to be made available to software designers or information services providers;
- Establishment rules regarding ways in which

companies can benefit from these facilities, establishing the role of these companies in the development of local economy;

- Project implementation.

Estimated Value: 150,000 EURO

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